



COMICS
FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 21, 1938.

OUCH!

THE HARVALE
TILL THIS
DOG! YOU

GOLLY!
LE!!

I AM

Trend of Today's Markets

Stocks firm. Bonds higher. Curb improved.
Foreign exchange easy. Cotton irregular.
Wheat lower. Corn easy.

VOL. 91, NO. 47.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY TRIMS ITS BRIDGE COST BY \$895,000

Board of Supervisors Votes
Reduction From Previous
Estimate of \$7,532,000
For Span.

RFC TO BE ASKED
FOR \$3,650,000 LOAN

\$45,000 to Be Returned to
Investment Firm That
Did Not Go Through
With Bond Deal.

St. Clair County's Board of Supervisors decided today to ask the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help finance construction of the proposed highway bridge over the Mississippi River, but trimmed the estimated cost of the structure \$895,000 from the previous estimate of \$7,532,000.

Instead of the \$4,500,000 bond issue, which the county was unable to sell, the RFC will be asked to provide \$3,650,000. Reduction in the total cost of the bridge will also reduce the PWA grant of 45 per cent. from \$3,032,000 to \$2,986,364. As now estimated, the bridge will cost \$6,636,364.

The supervisors also voted to send back to H. C. Speer & Sons, the Chicago investment firm which failed to go through with a contract to buy the bond issue, the \$45,000 certified check the Speer company had deposited to guarantee performance of its contract.

RFC Insists on Refund.
County Highway Engineer E. C. McCurdy told a Post-Dispatch reporter the refund of the Speer check was at the insistence of the RFC. McCurdy said the county had been informed by the RFC that the check would have to be returned to the Speer firm so that there would be no question of the validity of the bonds which the RFC would get as security for its loan and no possibility of litigation over the \$45,000 deposit.

The present bridge plan, trimming down the cost, eliminates the \$470,333 profit that was to have gone to the Speer firm for handling the bond issue; reduces the item for contingencies from \$500,000 to \$236,144; and cuts the item for interest during construction from \$300,000 to \$146,000.

The saving on interest during construction is made possible because the RFC would advance money only as needed, whereas under the Speer contract the entire \$4,500,000 bond issue was to have started drawing interest last Oct. 1.

Details of New Estimate.
A contract for the main bridge structure has already been let to G. Locke Tardiff on a bid of \$5,382,100. The revised estimate of the cost of the bridge takes this figure, adds to it \$128,000 for toll stations, lights and approach plazas, and includes estimates of \$10,000 for preliminary expenses; \$330,000 for right of way; \$303,111 for engineering fees; \$100,000 for legal expenses, administration and overhead; and the estimates of \$146,000 for interest during construction and \$236,144 for contingencies.

McCurdy said that in the event the RFC did not approve the loan requested, over \$500,000 of property need be right of way, for which the county has obtained options, would be reimbursed for any expense they may have been put to by the New York engineering firm, Wadell & Hardesty, consulting engineers for the bridge.

This offer had been made, McCurdy said, by Shortridge Hardesty, a member of the firm, who was induced to make it because the firm already has an investment of \$300,000 to \$100,000 in the plans and specifications it has prepared for the bridge.

Original Deadline Oct. 13.
The original PWA grant to the county for the bridge was made subject to a stipulation that construction would begin by Oct. 13. That became impossible, however, when the Speer firm failed to go through with its contract to pay for the bonds Oct. 1.

Under the contract, negotiated privately without competitive bidding, the Speer firm was to have paid \$4,029,607 for the \$4,500,000 bond issue. It reported, however, it was unable to dispose of the bonds without taking a loss of about \$300,000.

The interest rate on the RFC loan, if granted, would be 4 per cent, the same as provided in the original issue. The bonds which the RFC would get as security for the loan would be revenue bonds, to be paid out of toll revenues of the bridge, the same as those which were to have gone to the Speer company.

GERMANY FOR 3-WAY TRADE PACT WITH U. S. AND BRITAIN

Reich Seeks to Obtain Raw Materials by
Extending Barter Idea—Thinks All
Would Gain by Agreement.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Authoritative Economic Ministry quarters proposed today that three unofficial economic experts, representing the United States, Great Britain and Germany, get together to try to devise a three-party agreement, including Germany, to supplement the proposed British-American trade treaty.

Unofficial experts, conferring with the approval of their governments, would, in the opinion of these quarters, lose nothing if they failed, but would gain much for their respective countries and world trade if they succeeded.

One of their tasks, if it was suggested, would be to restore confidence among business leaders of the three countries. Another would be to find ways for having Germany buy and supply those things which at present are a stumbling block to conclusion of the British-American trade treaty. Germany could buy American cotton, wheat and tobacco, but as Germany has no foreign exchange with which to pay for them the Reich could supply Great Britain with chemicals, electric goods and machinery. Britain, instead of paying Germany, would pay cash to the United States for Germany's purchases of American raw materials.

German authorities admit the proposed arrangement would not be possible except under some form of regimented economy.

Assuming that such a conference failed, German authorities have another card up their sleeves for German-American trade. They suggest the creation of a special "barter mark," meaning a special mark covered not by gold but by goods. This mark would not be saleable on the money market but would be used for transactions with the United States in specified types of goods only. It was pointed out that Germany already has this type of mark in use with South America.

One reason for Germany's anxiety about establishing better economic relations with the United States lies in the fact that Czechoslovakia was one of the few European countries which enjoyed the advantages of an American trade treaty. Under terms of that treaty, Czechoslovakia exported toys, cheap jewelry, glassware and many other objects virtually all of which were produced in Sudetenland. Germany stands to lose this lucrative business unless a new deal in German-American economic relations is made.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair tonight and tomorrow; colder tonight, probably with light frost in exposed places.

Missouri: Fair tonight, warmer tomorrow; colder tonight, light to heavy frost in west and north portions; colder in extreme southeast portion and along the Missouri river in northwest portion tomorrow afternoon.

Illinois: Generally fair in south portion, considerable cloudiness in north portion, colder tonight; warmer tomorrow; fair; colder in southeast and extreme south portions.

Stage of the Mississippi at St. Louis, 4.4 feet, a fall of 0.2; at Grafton, Ill., 15.5 feet, no change; the Missouri at St. Charles, 11.1 feet, a fall of 0.4.

Next Week's Weather Forecast.
By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The weather outlook for next week for the Great Lakes and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Generally fair first of week, some precipitation during middle or latter part; temperature mostly near or below normal.

BENES ARRIVES IN LONDON
BY PLANE, SICK AND TIRED

To Rest for Several Months; to
Lecture at Chicago University
After Christmas.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Oct. 22.—Former President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, flying from Paris, landed at Croydon airport at noon, sick and tired. He motored immediately to a country retreat to rest for several months. Benes had never flown before.

The former President is on his way to Chicago, where he will lecture at the university after Christmas. His immediate plans remained indefinite, however. Accompanying him were his wife and secretarial staff.

An intimate of his said "he is in pretty bad shape physically and what he needs is a few days in bed."

Benes first came to London in 1906. He lived in a modest boarding house and studied English and the lives of English statesmen during the small scholarship. During the World War he came here frequently to plead his country's cause.

SNOWSTORM HITS WISCONSIN
Power Service and Highway Traffic
Disrupted at Phillips.

By the Associated Press.
PHILLIPS, Wis., Oct. 22.—Snow and sleet, driven by a strong north-easterly wind, disrupted communications and hampered highway traffic. The storm set in early last night. The storm, first of the season, struck suddenly. Gaily colored autumn flowers were in full bloom yesterday.

Storm warnings for the upper reaches of Lake Michigan were flown this morning.

TERMINAL FIRES 43 RED CAPS AT UNION STATION

Association Acts in Anticipation
of Being Required
to Pay 25 Cents an Hour
Under U. S. Law.

By the Associated Press.

Forty-three of the 105 Red Caps who carry the luggage of travelers at Union Station have been discharged by the Terminal Railroad Association in anticipation that the association may be required, under the new Federal Wage-Hour Act, to pay its Red Caps 25 cents an hour. Their only compensation hitherto has been the tips they receive from travelers.

Station Master James M. Perry told a Post-Dispatch reporter the Red Caps had been notified of their dismissal yesterday, effective tomorrow. Among those discharged were all four officers of the Red Caps' and Uehrs' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Members of the union met this morning at the Railroad M. C. A., 208 South Twentieth street, to consider what course the union should follow.

The meeting, attended by about 50 Red Caps, most of whom were in uniform, adjourned after a three-hour session. Reporters were told there would be no statement from the union, at least until Monday.

"Direct Discrimination."
Joseph McMillen, president of the local union and one of those discharged, said he regarded the dismissal as "direct discrimination" against the union, which was organized about two years ago. The union, McMillen said, has 87 members.

Average earnings of Red Caps from tips, McMillen said, are from \$15 to \$18 a week, out of which the men are required to provide their uniforms, which cost \$32 for the winter attire and \$11 for summer wear. Uniforms for Red Caps employed for 10 years or more are provided by the Terminal Association.

One shift of Red Caps reports for work at 6:45 a. m. and is relieved at 8:30 p. m., but there are several slack hours during the day, when only a few need be on duty. The night shift works from 4:30 p. m. to midnight, but must also be on hand in the morning, from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock, McMillen said.

Red Caps Held to Be Employers.
John A. Wicks, chief clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the association, said it was still uncertain how the Wage-Hour Act would be applied to the Red Caps. Although Red Caps have not been paid by the association, Wicks said, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that they are employers.

There is still a legal question, Wicks said, as to whether the Wage-Hour Act or the Railroad Labor Act governs the relations of the railroad with these employees, but railroad attorneys have advised the roads to be guided by the Wage-Hour Act, which becomes effective Monday.

Another unsolved factor in the situation, Wicks said, is whether, in computing minimum pay, the railroad can take into account the tips received by the Red Caps. Conflicting opinions on this question have been received from attorneys, Wicks said.

These uncertainties apply to "railroad terminals throughout the country," Wicks said, and the Terminal Association will adopt the policy of railroad terminals generally when attorneys have agreed on an interpretation of the law.

JAPANESE FIREWORKS IGNITE
PLANE ABOARD U. S. CRUISER

Sparks Fall on Craft During Celebration at Shanghai of the Fall of Canton.

By the Associated Press.
SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—Sparks from a watercraft fireworks display in celebration of the Japanese capture of Canton tonight ignited the wing of a plane aboard the United States cruiser Augusta.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires for Shanghai, Shinroku Hidaaka, promptly called United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss to express official regrets. He explained the fireworks display was sponsored by a Chinese newspaper published under auspices of the Japanese Army.

BRYANDINSKY, FLYING HERO
OF SOVIET, KILLED IN CRASH

He Flew 4300 Miles Non-Stop Moscow to Vladivostok; No Details of Accident.

MOSCOW, Oct. 22.—The army newspaper Red Star disclosed today the death in an air crash of Alexander Bryandinsky, who flew 4300 miles non-stop from Moscow to Vladivostok last June 27-28 with Vladimir Kokkinkai. No details were given.

Bryandinsky, regarded as one of the best navigators in the Soviet air force, was born in 1904. He received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union after the distance flight to the Far East.

\$1200 Holdup in Chicago.
By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—A Negro held up a South Side branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. today for \$1200. The robber bound Earl Winslow, cashier, and Sam Leoprich, janitor, and ordered them into a clothes closet. He took seven bags of money from the safe, which Winslow had just opened.

WAGE-HOUR LAW RECORD-KEEPING RULES ANNOUNCED

Administrator Andrews Sets
Forth Regulations on
Kind of Information Re-
quired of Employer.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Administrator Elmer F. Andrews announced today regulations on the kind of records employers should keep to show compliance with the wages and hours law, which becomes effective Monday.

Andrews said he would burden employers as little as possible with record keeping and that no special forms would be required. He added he would make an effort to coordinate his requirements with those of the Social Security Board and other Federal agencies.

The information required, he asked that facts of this nature be kept:

Employer's full name, address, date of birth if he is under 19, hours worked each day and each week, basis of pay and the regular rate.

Extra wages for each work week attributable to the excess of the overtime rate over the regular rate.

Additions to cash wages at cost or deductions from stipulated wages in the amount deducted or at the cost of the item for which deduction is made, whichever is less.

Some of these items can be obtained from the cost of certain employers whose plants will not be affected by them, Andrews said.

Office Flooded With Inquiries.
Andrews' offices were flooded with inquiries for information today, while some of his chief aids pushed a general roundup of the administration's work under the act to date, which will be released for publication tomorrow morning.

In a further attempt to clarify the public understanding of the measure, Andrews will make a series of radio broadcasts tomorrow afternoon. He said he would attempt to answer as many as possible of the general questions asked by business men in the last few days.

Hundreds of thousands of wage-earners are expected to feel the force of unregulated employment. When they return to their jobs next Monday morning, a pay rate of 25 cents an hour will have become the legal minimum for all who produce goods going into interstate commerce or whose work, under the decision of a recent Supreme Court decision, places a "burden" on interstate commerce.

Their standard work week will have been established at 44 hours with the requirement that they be compensated at the rate of time and one-half for each hour of overtime.

Restrictions on Child Labor.
It also will have become illegal to employ in mining or manufacturing industries anyone under 16 years of age or to employ in any industry, explaining that each employer must decide for himself whether the child is fit to work.

An employer may, however, appeal to the administrator for guidance.

Wage-hour officials pointed out that the courts rather than the administrator constitute the final authority on the act. Any official decision of the administrator may be challenged in court; his unofficial advice would not necessarily have weight.

Penalties for Violation.
If any employer fails to comply with the wage, hour or child labor sections he may not lawfully ship his goods in interstate commerce. If he violates the law, he is subject to a maximum fine of \$10,000.

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Pair Who Obtained Marriage License



—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.
SYLVESTER F. HAKE, 82 years old, and MRS. MAGDALENE FITZPATRICK, a widow, photographed this morning as they were leaving her apartment at 6012 Bartmer avenue. In the background is Mrs. Fitzpatrick's 10-year-old daughter.

MISSOURI PRISON TO REVISE METHODS

New Board to Classify Con-
victs to Permit Individual
Attention.

By the Associated Press.
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 22.—Creation of a "board of classification" to revise the "entire system" of discipline and punishment of Missouri convicts was announced today by Prison Director James E. Matthews.

The announcement was made after Gov. Stark began a study of convict treatment, following reports of floggings at the penitentiary and the Alagoa reformatory.

Matthews said a psychologist and a psychiatrist, to be selected later, would serve with prison officials on the new board. Its first task would be to classify all convicts.

"This is an entirely new idea in penal institutions in Missouri," Matthews said. "We believe it will go far toward enabling us to make our penal institutions more educational rather than policy correction."

"We fully expect that when this board begins to function that our entire system of discipline and punishment will be completely revised."

Matthews said he had failed to recover all he had wagered, and that the Internal Revenue Bureau had erred in failing to allow him no income tax deductions on his losses. He said they amounted to \$206,263 in 1936 and \$168,849 in 1935.

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MAN, 82, AND WIDOW GET LICENSE TO WED

Woman, 54, Declines to Say
Whether She and S. F. Hake
Were Married Later.

By the Associated Press.
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 22.—Sylvester F. Hake, 82-year-old, and Mrs. Magdalene Fitzpatrick, 54, a widow, obtained a marriage license at Clayton yesterday. Before leaving the license bureau Hake asked directions to "a good Lutheran Church."

At Mrs. Fitzpatrick's apartment, 6012A Bartmer avenue, she told reporters today that Hake is ill of heart disease. She declined to say whether they were married, or to tell how long she had known Hake, explaining "that is an important personal subject."

Mrs. Fitzpatrick has a 10-year-old daughter. Hake, whose first wife died eight years ago, lived at 5845A Lotus avenue until yesterday. A son, Walter Hake, who lives downstairs at that address, told a reporter: "This is a surprise to us. I never met Mr. Fitzpatrick, and my father never said anything about getting married."

In the Yangtze River Valley, Chinese troops were reported in retreat from defense positions east of Hankow to the city's environs.

Chiang Reported Still in City.
Although previous dispatches from Hankow told of orders for Chinese officials and their families to leave, Reuters (British news agency) reported today that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mme. Chiang still were in the provisional capital. The same agency reported yesterday from Hongkong that the Generalissimo had left Hankow for Changsha, 200 miles airline to the south.

A Japanese communique announced that ground forces had occupied Oehang, on the south bank of the Yangtze 35 miles east of Hankow, and were driving directly west against the city.

A Chinese communique issued in Hankow said Japanese units landed from river transports at a point 35 air miles below Hankow, but were repulsed. Other Japanese forces attempting to land farther up the river also were driven back, the communique said.

The Chinese also said the Japanese still had not severed the Canton-Hankow railway which they have been approaching south of here.

Peace Move Reports Denial.
The Japanese invasion since the undeclared war started July 7, 1937, has brought all of China's chief seaports, most of its major cities and the rich North China area under nominal Japanese control.

Observers have predicted that Japanese, once the Hankow region was conquered, might rest on their gains, content to defend the occupied territory against possible guerrilla attacks.

This frequently expressed opinion, together with the pace of the Japanese campaign in Central and South China, brought renewed talk of possible peace negotiations.

From Chungking came reports crediting former Premier Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang (Nationalist party), with having said that China might accept peace terms from Japan. However, Wang was said to have

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

CHINESE HOLD ON IN HANKOW AS JAPANESE MOVE CLOSER

Invaders Report Defenders
Have Begun Retreat, but
Latter Deny They Have
Given Up Positions 35
Miles East of City.

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 22.—Japanese commanders said today that the fall of Hankow was imminent and that Chinese were in retreat at that war-time capital which has been the goal of the Japanese drive into the interior.

Mass bombing of the Hankow area to shatter the last Chinese resistance was forecast in a memorandum delivered to envoys of foreign Powers at Shanghai, warning shipping to proceed up the Yangtze River at least 10 miles above Hankow by midnight tonight.

The United States gunboats Guam and Luzon are among foreign vessels stationed at Hankow. The memorandum, which also advised foreign shipping to avoid the Canton area in South China, explained the Chinese troops were retreating across the Yangtze at Hankow and said extensive bombing might be necessary.

Japanese Approach City.
Japanese said their forces hammering at Hankow's outer defenses were pushing nearer to the city every hour.

Fall of Canton.—Japanese announced the city was completely occupied—was said to have given impetus to the Central China drive against Hankow and the adjoining cities of Hanyang and Wuchang.

A wholesale Chinese withdrawal was said to be under way from both the Canton area in South China and the Central China Hankow region. Chinese were streaming northwest from occupied Canton, with Japanese controlling the area both on the ground and in the skies.

In the Yangtze River Valley, Chinese troops were reported in retreat from defense positions east of Hankow to the city's environs.

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GOV. MURPHY'S REPLY TO JUDGE'S ATTACK ON HIM

Michigan Official Says He
Held Up Eviction Order,
Hoping for Flint Strike
Settlement.

SHERIFF AGREES THAT WAS PROPER

Ex-City Manager Testifies
Executive Was Guilty of
Treasonable Action in
Not Giving Help.

By the Associated Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan added last night to his denial of testimony concerning him before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities at Washington.

The Governor, in a campaign talk at Flint, one of the principal centers of the 1937 sit-down strikes in the automobile industry, did not mention Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadda, a committee witness, by name, but spoke of "the Judge involved."

Referring to the order issued by Judge Gadda for election of the strikers from General Motors plants at Flint, Murphy said: "It was up to the Sheriff to determine the time and the situation that is reasonable for serving a writ. That is the law. It is on our side. I would have been a butcher to have done otherwise. It would have destroyed the Judge involved."

Gov. Murphy also said that "civil war was imminent in Flint" and a word from him "could have provided the spark" which would have set off "an explosion which would have terrorized the nation."

"From the very first," Murphy continued, "I had insisted that the lawful order of the court must be obeyed. . . . There was no condoning of the sit-down strike or of any illegal practice or technique."

Sheriff Thomas W. Wolcott, to whom the election order was issued, also spoke at Flint and concurred in Murphy's statement.

Some of the audience of 6000 booed Sheriff Wolcott at the start of the meeting, but later cheered when he supported Gov. Murphy's stand.

Reporter Says UAW Squads Closed
Stores During 'Holiday.'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Dies committee investigating "un-American" activities received testimony today that "roving bands of men" went about Lansing, Mich., June 7, 1937, forcing stores to close while a "labor holiday" was in progress.

The testimony was given by Donald W. Gardner, reporter for the Detroit Times.

Under questioning by Chairman Dies (Dem.), Texas, Gardner said the "flying squadrons" closed all business establishments except drug stores and hotels.

Many of the men carried sticks and clubs, Gardner said.

"These were the flying squadrons—the shock troops of the United Automobile Workers," he said.

Another witness, John M. Barringer, former City Manager of Flint, said he understood the Communist party in Michigan was supporting Gov. Murphy. The basis of his information, Barringer said, was newspaper reports.

"Has there been any reputation for that support?" Dies asked. "Not to my knowledge," the witness responded.

Yesterday, Barringer and Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadda of Flint accused Gov. Murphy of treasonable and obstructive tactics during the sit-down strike in the automobile plants in January and February.

Judge Gadda testified that Murphy prevented the execution of a court order for the election of strikers from Fisher Body plants in Flint.

Gadda told of meeting attorneys for both the union and General Motors in his chambers before the hearing on the application for a writ of election. A call came through to Maurice Sugar, union lawyer, from the Governor, he said.

Later, he said, Sugar informed him that the Governor wanted the hearing adjourned to a later date. The Judge refused, saying the situation in Flint was too dangerous for that.

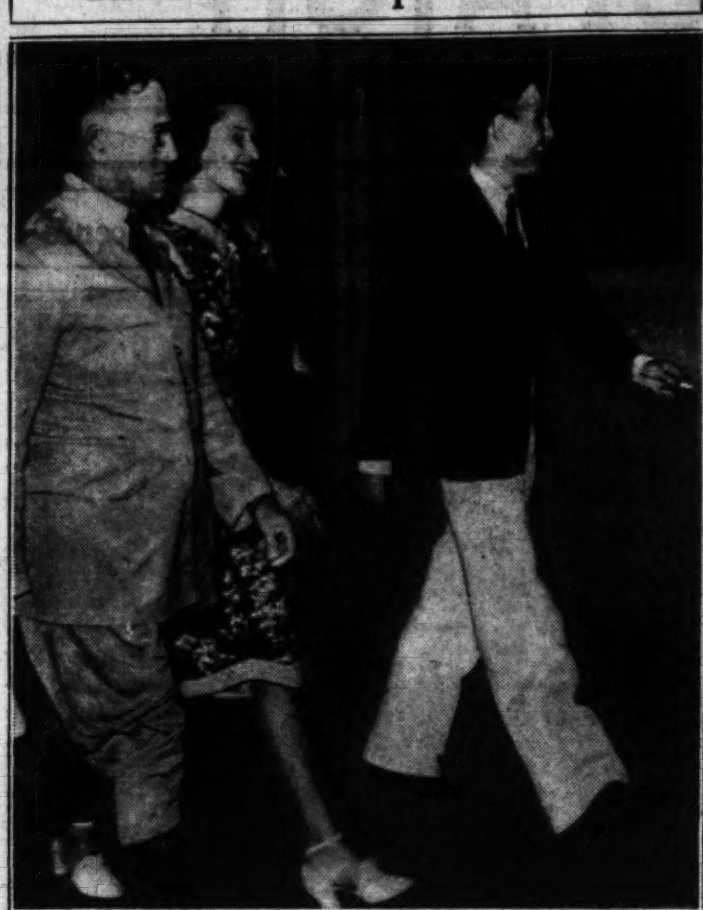
The hearing was held. While it was in progress, the Judge said, union men picketed the court room, drawing police away from the automobile plants, where a riot immediately occurred. Twenty-two hours later the writ of election was issued, the Judge added, but Sheriff Thomas Wolcott refused to serve it, pleading that the Governor did not want it executed.

Barringer told in detail of difficulties in getting help from the State in dealing with the strike situation, and of implied threats from investigators of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee when he refused to give them the names of the reserves he had mustered—American Legionnaires and others.

They would give him, he said, no assurance that the names would not be given to the strikers, and he feared that the reserves would be intimidated.

Both Judge Gadda and Barringer are Republicans.

Germans Held as Spies in Panama



LEUT. DAVIS (left) of the Panama Canal Zone police, with three Germans accused of photographing canal fortifications, from left, INGEBORG W. GUTMAN, 19; HANS FRIEDRICH SCHACKOW, (in background) 25, and GISEBERT WILHELM GROSS, 26. A fourth defendant is not shown.

Wage-Hour Law Regulations On Records Are Announced

Continued From Page One.

maximum imprisonment of six months or both.

If he fails to pay proper overtime or proper wages, affected employees may sue for twice the amount he should have paid them to comply with the act.

Although Andrews has said there would be no "period of grace" after next Monday for those slow to comply, he has indicated he would not be unreasonably strict regarding technical violations by employers honestly trying to live up to the law.

On the other hand, he has stressed that he has no control over suits brought by employees.

Andrews issued regulations defining seasonal industries and workers in the area of agricultural production, both partly exempt from the law. He also made public interpretive bulletins on the computation of overtime pay and the method of payment, and a regulation explaining what consideration an employer might give to board and lodging in determining the wage to be paid his workers.

The regulations also define the term "employee" and provide that the first processing of employment would be regarded as taking place in the area in which exemptions apply if it is conducted on a farm and involves commodities produced exclusively on the farm, or if the commodities processed are obtained in the immediate locality of the processing establishment and the number of employees does not exceed seven.

Workers in such employment are exempt from the maximum hour provisions of the law during not more than 14 weeks a year.

Defines Seasonal Industries.

For seasonal industries, the act permits an employer to pay workers at straight-time rates for 12 hours a day or 56 hours a week. Andrews defined a seasonal industry as:

"An industry which engages in the handling, extracting, or processing of materials during a season or seasons occurring in regular, annually recurring part or parts of the year; and ceases production, apart from such work as maintenance, repair, clerical and sales work, in the remainder of the year because of the fact that, owing to climate or other natural conditions, the materials handled, extracted, or processed, in the form in which such materials are handled, extracted or processed, are not available in the remainder of the year."

"The exemption does not apply," Andrews said, "to an industry which operates all year round even though there may be wide variation in employment during the year; nor does the exemption apply to an industry which operates only in part of the year for reasons unconnected with natural conditions affecting the industry's supply of raw materials."

Bulletin on Overtime Pay.

Overtime pay must be paid for work in excess of not more than time and a half the regular rate."

Andrews is of the opinion that Congress clearly intended to penalize overtime work.

An employer reducing hourly rates in anticipation of a sudden rush of business would be responsible for overtime at the original higher rate.

An employer purporting to reduce rates of pay, but guaranteeing the same total wages as paid before Oct. 24, also must pay overtime at the old rate.

Hours lost in one week can not be made up in the next without payment of the overtime rate for work beyond 44 hours.

Andrews said that proper mediums of payment under the act were currency or checks payable at

par. Scrip would not constitute wages, he said, except that if facilities were purchased with it the cost of those facilities to the employer would constitute wages.

Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, which administers child labor sections of the act, announced regulations for the employment of children between 14 and 16. Their employment, under the ruling, is barred in mining, manufacturing, the operation of motor vehicles and messenger service.

In permitted employment, they must work outside school hours, not more than three hours on any school day and not more than eight hours on any other day, and their hours of work always must be between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Four Arkansas Lumber Mills to Close Because of Law.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—Four Eastern Arkansas lumber mills announced yesterday they were closing because of restrictions in the wage-hour law. Mill owners at Earle, Parkin, Brinkley and Madison said the present low price of lumber and increased costs necessitated by the Wage-Hour Law's 44-hour week would not enable them to make expenses.

Telegraph Messenger Boys Threatened to Strike if Pay Is Cut.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A strike of telegraph messenger boys was threatened yesterday when the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies sought to have messengers exempted from terms of the Federal Wage-Hour Law.

Attorneys for the American Communications Association, a union claiming to represent the messengers, said conditions under which the employers worked constituted "the worst sweatshop in the North" and Joseph P. Selby, first vice-president, said 80 per cent had voted to strike if a proposed wage-reduction plan is effected.

Earlier in the day, A. Gleichen, a Western Union officer, testified at a hearing before the National Mediation Board that 1401 employees in the messenger service earned an average of only 84 cents an hour, while others were on a graduated scale ranging up to 25 cents.

Under the wage-hour law, a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour would be established for the messengers. Western Union officers have said that more than 3000 messengers would be laid off in order to maintain financial budgets, unless exemptions were granted.

President Gratiot at Disposition to Comply With Wage Law.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 22.—President Roosevelt, at his press conference yesterday, read from a report by Elmer F. Andrews, Federal Wage-Hour Administrator, and permitted direct quotation of the following remarks:

"I have had reports from Administrator Andrews of the Wage-Hour Administration that are very gratifying in that there is a general disposition to comply with the law being shown by employers throughout the country."

"The response has been such that the administration has some hope that many employers engaged in interstate commerce, as well as interstate commerce, may voluntarily accept the standards that are being set up for interstate commerce."

The President said that under the law minimum wages and maximum hours could be fixed only for interstate industries, but that local firms could adopt the same standards voluntarily.

The President said he would leave for Washington Sunday or Monday night and early next week would start considering departmental budget estimates.

FRANCE TO EXTEND FACTORY HOURS TO SPEED REARMING

Cabinet Virtually Decides
to Create High Commissioner in Charge of Defense Program.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Cabinet virtually decided today on appointment of a special high commissioner for armaments to speed up France's rearming. Ministers reported, and also approved measures to force workers in national defense factories to put in extra hours.

Leon Archambaud, president of the Chamber of Deputies' subcommittee on national defense, was said to be the likely choice to direct the speed-up judged necessary after the recent international crisis.

Ministers on leaving the Cabinet meeting said the position would be equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister.

It was stated Premier Daladier proposed to issue a large new national defense loan in the form of bonds of 70 francs (\$1.66) nominal value which would be redeemable for 100 francs (\$2.66) in 30 years. Otherwise they would carry no interest.

Hour Changes "Immediately."

Details of the measures to force workers to put in extra hours were not given in a brief communiqué but it was stated they would be "immediately applied."

Workers in airplane plants have refused to work more than 40 hours a week. Daladier has insisted he must extend the working week, possibly to 45 hours, in view of the urgent necessity for more planes.

A similar extension is necessary in some other factories concerned with armaments, the Premier said, to keep pace with increased armaments in Germany.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet notified the Cabinet of proposed changes in France's Diplomatic Corps along with the list of transfers and appointments which will be made public immediately.

Bonnet also informed the Cabinet of recent international developments, including his recent talks with the German Ambassador for the purpose of reaching a French-German non-aggression agreement.

Reported Diplomatic Shifts.

While details of the diplomatic changes were not officially announced, Ministers said Jules Gueslin, former ambassador in the French embassy in Washington and now chief of Bonnet's Cabinet in the Foreign Office, was appointed Ambassador to Barcelona.

They said he would succeed Eric Labonne, who will become resident general in Madagascar.

They also reported Paul Naggar, Ambassador to China, was transferred to the Ambassadorship at Moscow.

Pierre Comert, until now head of the press section of the Foreign Ministry, was appointed director of the Foreign Office section for America.

New Plan to Step Up Plane Production in England.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A new scheme to step up production of warplanes and hasten the day when Great Britain can have an air force equal to Germany's was announced last night by the Air Ministry.

It had obtained the co-operation of the Vickers-Armstrong Armament Works, it said, to build planes of parts made by a widespread system of subcontractors.

The country's goal prior to the recent crisis was 3000 first-line planes by 1940. Germany, it is estimated, will have upwards of 6000 first line planes by next spring. The production rate under the new scheme was not estimated.

CHRYSLER CONSENT DECREE ON FINANCING REPORTED

Agreement Said to Reconcile Pending Fact Between Justice Department and Ford Co.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Chrysler Corporation was reported today to have agreed to abandon several automobile financing practices to which the Justice Department objected last May in anti-trust proceedings before a Federal grand jury at South Bend, Ind.

The Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corporation, the Chrysler Co. and 40 individuals were indicted, "informed persons said the Justice Department's agreement, in the form of a consent decree, closely resembled a pending pact between the department and the Ford Co. Both agreements are subject to the approval of United States District Judge Thomas W. Slick at South Bend.

Roosevelt Sees Wagner

Calls Senator and State Comptroller in for Strategy Talk.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 22.—In his efforts to formulate a winning campaign for the Democratic ticket in his home state of New York, President Roosevelt called in for conferences today two more candidates for re-election—Senator Robert F. Wagner and State Comptroller Morris Tremain.

The President already had discussed campaign strategy with Gov. Lehman, candidate for a fourth term; Charles Peltti, nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City.

12 HUNGARIANS KILLED IN CLASH WITH CZECH FORCE

Prague Says Other Terrorists in Band Were Captured—One Gendarme Dead, Two Wounded.

By the Associated Press.

PRAGUE, Oct. 22.—The Czechoslovak general staff reported today the killing of 12 Hungarian terrorists and one Czech gendarme in fighting near Berehovo in Southern Slovakia.

The report said Czechoslovak troops captured a number of alleged Hungarian terrorists, seized their arms and ammunition, and surrounded eight who made up the remainder of a band operating around Hunyad, near Berehovo.

In a communiqué, the general staff also reported that terrorists, firing from ambush, had wounded two Czech gendarmes at Perechovina, in the district of Svalava. Gendarme officials were ordered in pursuit of the attackers, one of whom was wounded fatally and three others were captured.

Hungarian patrols which were reported to have tried to mine a bridge near Sviby were said to have been dispersed on the approach of Czechoslovak soldiers.

Officials held for trial at Kosice.

The military communiqué said a Lieutenant in the Hungarian army, who was charged with being the leader of a terrorist band which killed a Czech railroad worker, had been taken prisoner on the outskirts of Mladecovo, holy Jewish city in Ruthenia.

Officials said the Lieutenant was being held for trial at Kosice.

The general staff also charged that Hungarian airplanes were continuing distribution of provocative pamphlets in the Komarno district near the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border.

The Czechoslovak radio, meanwhile, appealed to persons living near the German-occupied areas to remain calm during settlement of disputes arising from charges Nazi troops had overstepped the demarcation line.

Prague received the news of the departure of former President Eduard Benes for London only after he had arrived in the British capital.

Czechs Mobilize 750,000; Russia Re-activates Refrains.

UZHOROD, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 22.—Czechoslovak troops stood ready for action on the Hungarian border today, although the Czechs are feeling more secure because of about 700 persons have been evacuated from Hungary to enforce territorial demands. An authoritative source estimated 750,000 Czechoslovak soldiers were concentrated on the frontier from Komarno, deep into Ruthenia, was filled with troops. All highways were crowded with vehicles taking soldiers to concentration centers. Hundreds of soldiers were encamped along the highway between the Hungarian frontier town of Satoraljaujhely and Uzhorod.

Prague, Foreign Minister Benes said, reported to have told the Soviet Minister, Sergei Alexandrovich, that Czechoslovakia was "no longer interested" in its alliance with Russia. Czechoslovak sources, however, emphasized the fact that the alliance, a mutual assistance pact of which France was a signatory, had not been terminated.

The Foreign Minister's reported statement was regarded as further evidence of Czechoslovakia's swing toward Nazi Germany. Reichsführer Hitler wants the Soviet alliance terminated.

Budapest Silent on Offer; Germany Said to Urge Acceptance.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 22.—The Foreign Office maintained strict silence last night on Czechoslovakia's newest offer to settle Hungary's territorial demands—an offer to cede more than half the land demanded by Hungary. It was understood that Germany and Italy were urging Hungary to accept the new offer.

The Foreign Office newspaper Fester Lloyd, however, said that the new Czech proposals must be declined should reports of their content be accurate.

The offer was understood to involve transfer to Hungary of about 2818 square miles but not to include many towns, such as Bratislava, which Hungary demands. Hungary asks about 6000 square miles containing a population of 1,100,000, and a plebiscite in the rest of Slovakia.

Nearly 500,000 Hungarian Troops Are at Border.

BALASSA GYARMAT, Hungary, Oct. 22.—Nearly half a million Hungarian troops facing Czechoslovakia along this frontier awaited orders today.

Hungarian villages along the border were thronged with troops. Farmers' disposal of provisions at higher than normal prices among the troops billeted nearby, and priests in one frontier town who so many village girls were marrying soldiers that additional clerical help was required.

General disposition of Czechoslovak troops in numbers of tanks, Hungarian officers commented.

"The territory in which we might have to fight is not especially suitable for tanks. Our anti-aircraft equipment has reached a degree of perfection that probably no other country can boast."

Nazi Minister Goebbels Assails Cardinal Innitzer as 'Impudent'

Tells Party Rally Vienna Archbishop Was "Playing With Fire" in Sermon That Preceded Riot Oct. 8.

By the Associated Press.

HAMBURG, Germany, Oct. 22.—Propaganda Minister Goebbels, in a long discourse on Nazi accomplishments last night, pointed to occupation of Austria and the Sudetenland and took occasion to refer to the church situation in Vienna, which broke into open disorder early this month. He warned Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, that he was "playing with fire."

Goebbels, speaking at a Nazi demonstration here, said: "At a time when the German army was marching into the Sudetenland, it was impudent that Cardinal Innitzer started a political counter-demonstration, that he held a sermon in the cathedral and that the Catholic sheep called out 'Christus ist unser Fuehrer'—Christ is our Fuehrer—Innitzer command—we follow."

"That is frivolous play with fire," the Nazi spokesman continued. "And when on another day National Socialistic Vienna gave its answer and a few windows were smashed (referring to the riot Oct. 8), an appeal was made to the National Socialist movement."

"If a fight with the National Socialist state is wanted, then step forward. We haven't done a church any harm—and had no intention to do so."

"What the Cardinals say inside their churches is their own affair. Politics and the street, however, belong to us, for we cleaned it of Bolshevism."

"For this purpose we created our movement as a political movement of our people."

A sketch of Goebbels, his character and career, will be printed in the Editorial section of tomorrow's Post-Dispatch. Also there will be a page of photographs in Pictures.

Nazi Paper Says Several Hundred Priests Have Pledged Loyalty.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—The Vienna edition of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Munich newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, today published a manifesto bearing the purported signatures of several hundred priests in all parts of German Austria which promised "unswerving loyalty to the people, the Reich and the Fuehrer."

The manifesto was an endorsement of the Oct. 15 speech by Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Commissioner for Austria, in which, with Hitler's sanction, he assailed the Austrian Catholic hierarchy for what he called "attacks against the National Socialist party and Adolf Hitler."

It was reported here from Klosterneuburg, Austria, that its branch of the Sudeten German Heimatsbund last year had headquarters to remove the name of Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, from honorary membership.

CHINESE HOLD ON IN HANKOW AS JAPANESE CLOSE IN

Continued From Page One.

stipulated that such terms must not hamper the nation's existence. Recurrent rumors that neutral Powers were attempting to mediate were met with denials in diplomatic circles both at Shanghai and Hongkong.

In their drive up the Yangtze, the Japanese used planes and gunboats to clear a path for flanking columns spread out on both sides of the river. They were forced to concentrate on the river route to the Hankow area after an attempt to obtain a base for an attack down the Peking-Hankow railway from the north was frustrated in June by Yellow River floods.

Officials and Families Ordered to Leave Hankow.

HANKOW, Oct. 22.—Chinese officials and their families were ordered to evacuate Hankow today as the Japanese drove steadily toward the provincial capital.

The exodus of civilians already was taxing transportation facilities to capacity. Yangtze River steamers and latecomers were forced to scramble up the sides and hang on the rails.

The whole waterfront area, was teeming with women, children and old men and their belongings, awaiting vessels which could not depart for 48 hours.

Foreign shipping companies expressed fear that it would be impossible to sail up the river after Oct. 25.

Main Japanese Force Enters Canton; Planes Bomb Fleeing Troops.

CANTON, Oct. 22.—Preceded by a mop-up detachment which cleared Canton's downtown streets of Chinese stragglers, the main force of the Japanese invasion entered this South China metropolis today.

Sporadic rifle fire was heard in the downtown section before the main expeditionary force made its triumphal entry.

Immediately on arrival, the Japanese commander drove to a gate of Shaan Canton's international settlement, and conferred with British authorities.

As the Japanese completed their capture, there were no reports of looting and fires which accompanied earlier Japanese advances.

Other Japanese forces drove westward to cut the Chinese-Hankow railway north of the city and moved against Cantonese forces along the Canton-Kowloon Railway to the south.

Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned fleeing Chinese troops West and North of Canton and the Boca Tigra Forts.

The Japanese fleet planned to blast through the boom between the Boca Tigra forts and open the river for warships so additional men and supplies could be landed at Canton.

The forts ordinarily are garrisoned by two regiments, but Japanese said they thought the Chinese were already have fled. At any rate, they said, they did not expect serious resistance.

The Japanese announced that Gen. Yu Han-mou, military governor of Kwangtung Province, had surrendered and had handed his sword over personally to Lieutenant-General Ichiro Sunabou, commander of the South China invasion.

Bryant Washburn Jr. Weds.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Oct. 22.—Bryant Washburn Jr., 23 years old, son of the actor, and Maydelle Jewel, 24, former secretary of the late Jean Harlow, returned today from an elopement to Yuma, Ariz. They were married Sunday.

BRITISH BATTLE ARABS IN FRESH PALESTINE CLASH

English Soldier Killed, Two Hurt in Engagement Near Nablus—19 Men Dead on the Other Side.

By the Associated Press.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22.—Death of a second British soldier was reported today in the new campaign to quell Arab insurrection against British rule in Palestine.

The soldier was killed and two others were injured in a major engagement between an Arab band and British troops northwest of Nablus. Nineteen Arabs were killed and several injured.

The first British fatality of the new campaign was a soldier killed by a sniper in the British-occupied Old City quarter of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem itself was comparatively quiet. Soldiers had cleared out most of the dissident elements. Picked squads of British troops equipped with tear gas entered the labyrinthine caves of King Solomon's temple and tried to drive out Arab rebels thought to have made a tunnel escape from the Mosque of Omar.

After several hours underground, where they guided themselves by ropes, the troops emerged empty-handed.

Police killed one man and wounded another of a band which attacked a Jewish bus on the outskirts of Jaffa Thursday.

At Gaza yesterday, armed Arabs entered a government hospital and killed a woman, Nafisa Bint Shimon, who was being treated for stab wounds.

Reports of British Decision.

Reports persisted here last night that Jewish immigration to Palestine would be greatly curtailed or stopped entirely under a new British approach to the question of establishing peace between Jewish settlers and Arabs.

There was a belief in unofficial quarters that Great Britain definitely had scrapped proposals to divide the Holy Land, and would continue for some years at least to keep general control.

A British technical commission completed on Aug. 3 its study of a proposed partition of Palestine, but its recommendations have not been made public.

Separate Administrations Planned.

There was general expectation here that Britain would set up Arab and Jewish administrations, respectively, but retain a strong central role over all, with the British Central Administration assisted by a legislative council of Moslems, Christians and Jews in proportion to their population.

Britain was expected to seek a permanent solution in a larger political and territorial framework, such as would be offered by Union of Syria, Trans-Jordan and Palestine.

This union would involve co-operation of Turkey, Egypt and neighboring Arab states with the French and British governments.

MEXICO EXPROPRIATES OFFICE OF OIL FIRM IN MONTERREY

Court at Capital Knocks Out Injunction Against Similar Seizure There.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—The Mexican Government was reported yesterday to have expropriated the Monterrey offices of Phillips Petroleum Co., manager in Mexico of subsidiaries of the Continental Oil Co. after a Monterrey court denied Phillips' petition for an injunction to prevent such action.

Continental Oil is one of the old Marland Oil Corporation companies taken over some years ago by Morgan banking interests of New York.

It was learned that the Second District Federal Court in Mexico City has refused to make permanent an injunction petition filed by two subsidiaries of Standard Oil of New Jersey seeking to restrain expropriation of the company's properties held by the companies along the Texas border.

Three Hanged in Budapest for Treason and Spying

By the Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 22.—Three men charged with treason and spying were hanged today in the courtyard of the military prison. They were Istvan Vida, a workman; Tibor Lovik, a factory foreman; and Bela Kovacs, a student.

Charges were made against them several months ago. The regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, rejected their appeals for mercy.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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ISH BATTLE RABS IN FRESH PALESTINE CLASH
ADSWORTH SAYS NEW DEAL IS STEP TO DICTATORSHIP
U. S. ON EUROPEAN PATH, HE DECLARES
Lindbergh at Nazi Aviation Dinner
NORTH CAROLINA YOUTH GETS DEATH PENALTY

Associated Press.
JERUSALEM, Oct. 22.—Death of a British soldier was reported today in the new campaign to Arab insurrection against British rule in Palestine.
The soldier was killed and two others were injured in a major engagement between an Arab band and British troops northwest of Jerusalem.
The first British fatality of the campaign was a soldier killed in a battle with Arab rebels in the Old City quarter of Jerusalem.
The soldier was killed and two others were injured in a major engagement between an Arab band and British troops northwest of Jerusalem.
The first British fatality of the campaign was a soldier killed in a battle with Arab rebels in the Old City quarter of Jerusalem.

President Roosevelt's policies, if allowed to stand, would lead to a dictatorship similar to those of Europe, it was charged last night by Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., addressing a Republican campaign meeting at Alhambra Theatre, 2826 South Grand boulevard.
The audience, estimated at more than 1000 persons, was drawn from the Eleventh and Twelfth Congressional districts.
Wadsworth, a former United States Senator from New York, also attacked the economic policies of the New Deal as unsound, leading toward inflation of the currency. He urged election of Republican Congressmen, including William E. Buder and Russell J. Wadsworth, nominees, respectively, of the Eleventh and Twelfth districts, as a preliminary to a Republican effort to recapture the national government in 1940.
The Democratic party as it once existed is no more, but has been replaced by a party which is a system of political philosophy under the New Deal, he declared, adding: "If Thomas Jefferson should come forth from the grave tonight and look upon what is called the Democratic party, he would be horrified. He would dig up the corpse and say, 'Take an other ride.'"

NRA First Step.
Enactment of the NRA law, giving the President the right to make rules with the effect of law, was the first step, he declared, toward the complete domination of the executive branch of the government. Wadsworth said, "That," he went on, "is the kind of government Mr. Roosevelt wants. We have it in his own words. He denounced the Supreme Court decision on NRA as having the effect of planning the economy in a few days and pointed out in defense of his theory that Europe has such a form of government. That is the form of government of Russia, Mussolini and Stalin. The President wants to have the European path which has been traversed with the loss of liberty. But the Supreme Court, in the NRA case, saved the liberty of the people."
Wadsworth advocated preservation of American liberty, which he asserted, was threatened by the growing centralization of power in the Federal Government.
Present pending policies of the Roosevelt administration eventually would crush the nation's credit, he said. Inflation, he said, called for the doctrine of planning, and a device by which government could control the individual how he must earn his living, the speaker declared.
The President evidently believes the days of private enterprise are gone forever. He believes the Government can best tell the people how to run their own affairs. Well, I have been watching the operations of governments for more than 30 years and I have never seen any great wisdom in governments. I have seen the people know more about running their affairs themselves than any government on earth."
"Bills to Local Governments."
He charged that the system of Federal money grants to supplement state and municipal appropriations would deprive the people of the right of local self-government. He said the Federal Government was running the country, and that under the system the people were getting something for nothing, as they thought they had to bear the Federal costs.
Use of the proceeds of the Social Security old-age pension tax in meeting ordinary running expenses of the Federal Government was a "gross misappropriation," he declared, citing some of the frequently published details of the handling of this tax. Republicans in Congress, he added, were as eager as the Democrats to maintain the social security program, but favored a pay-as-you-go basis, with no actuarial basis, and no higher than required to meet annuity claims as they fell due.
Rudie Goerts, Fourteenth Ward Republican Committeeman, opened the meeting and Jesse W. Barrett, Attorney-General, presented the speakers. Buder and Hornefield, the congressional nominees of the New Deal, said it was un-American and un-Christian, but backed by the greatest political machine in the nation's history. "By virtue of organized raids on the Federal treasury," he asserted, "the municipal political machines, such as the local Dickmann machine and the Pendergast machine

Woman Victim of Swindlers
MADISON housewife, who was swindled out of her savings of \$474 Thursday by two men who induced her to put the money in a metal box along with their money to show good faith in a proposal to aid them distribute \$15,000 to needy families. When the men did not return she became worried and had a key made for the box. Opening it she found a folded newspaper instead of the money.
MRS. NELLIE SOBOWSKI.
By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

U. S. CONVICTED FELON BARRED AS VOTER HERE
Election Board Refuses to Follow Recent Opinion of Attorney-General.
The Election Board has refused to follow the recent opinion of Attorney-General Roy McKeltrick that persons convicted of felonies in Federal courts or the courts of other states were not disqualified to vote in Missouri, it was announced today by the board's chairman, William H. Woodward. The board disputes McKeltrick's interpretation of the law.
Any person convicted of felony in a Federal court will not be allowed to register or vote in St. Louis, Woodward declared, nor will any person convicted of felony in any other state receive this privilege, provided the crime involved is also denominated as a felony under Missouri law.
The only way such a person could gain the right to vote here, he said, would be by obtaining a writ of mandamus to compel the Election Board to accept him. The board would resist any such suit to the limit, the chairman added. Formerly for six years Woodward was an assistant United States attorney here, prosecuting criminal cases.
What Constitution Says.
Article VIII, Section 2 of the State Constitution provides that "persons convicted of felony, or crime connected with the right of suffrage, may be excluded by law from the right of voting." Section 10.178 of the Revised Statutes provides that no "person convicted of felony or other infamous crime, or of a misdemeanor connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage," shall be permitted to vote unless granted a pardon.
The statement of the Attorney-General's opinion, given to Prosecuting Attorney W. W. Graves of Jackson County (Kansas City) Oct. 8, was that when a clause on qualification of voters similar to that in the Missouri Constitution was contained in the constitutions of other states it was construed by the Supreme Courts of the other states to apply only to felony convictions in those respective states, not elsewhere or in Federal courts. The Attorney-General's opinion was that the Missouri Legislature was powerless to enact laws disqualifying voters convicted elsewhere, in the absence of specific constitutional authority.
Neither the Constitution nor the statute specifies the place of conviction involved in the rule.
Chairman Woodward explained that the Election Board was of the opinion the law disqualified voters convicted of felony anywhere. The Kansas City Election Board, it was announced Wednesday, had declined to follow the Attorney-General's opinion, in the absence of a Missouri court decision on the subject. That opinion declared the right to vote could not be denied those convicted in Federal Court in the Kansas City vote fraud case.

EX-CONVICT, FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER, GETS RETRIAL
Wins Appeal in Illinois Because He Was Not In Court When Jury Was Sworn In.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Illinois Supreme Court yesterday reversed the conviction of Ralph Brindley, bartender and former convict, who received a 50-year sentence in East St. Louis Sept. 23, 1937, for the murder of Charles Vaughn, night club owner. He will receive a new trial.
Brindley was convicted by a jury in City Judge Ralph Cook's court. He testified he shot Vaughn with a revolver he wrested from the night club owner's hand March 26, 1937, after Vaughn threatened him in the club at 502 Missouri avenue. The Supreme Court opinion, listing several errors in the lower court trial, said Brindley was not in court during all the proceedings. In his motion for a new trial, it was declared that Brindley was not in the courtroom when the jury was sworn in.
Brindley was taken from the courtroom during a recess declared after the jury was selected but was not returned until after the jury was sworn in.
LACLEDE GIVES CITY \$33,000, FIRST LICENSE TAX PAYMENT
Litigation Over Occupational Tax Under Previous Law Not Affected.
The Laclede Gas Light Co. turned over to the city today a check for \$33,397, its first payment of a license tax of 5 per cent on its gross business, imposed by an ordinance which became effective last May 17. The payment represented 5 per cent of the company's gross business of \$667,947 between May 17 and July 1. The ordinance provides for quarterly payments.
E. L. White, secretary-treasurer of the Laclede company, did not affect the pending litigation over the city's right to collect a 5 per cent occupational tax on gross receipts of the company before May 17. In resisting the city efforts to collect that tax, the company contends its State franchise gave it the right to use city streets without occupational tax. The city passed the license tax bill in lieu of the occupational tax law.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUPPLIES FOR NEEDY AT CUT RATES SOON
By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The program of the Department of Agriculture to sell surplus farm products to low-income Americans at reduced prices will begin on a limited scale but eventually may benefit 6,000,000 families.
Officials indicated today that the program would be started within a few weeks by offering a few vegetables, fruits and dairy products to underprivileged families at cut-rate prices. Later a larger range of food stuffs and cotton goods and clothing will be added.
One of the most perplexing problems is to draw the line between consumers who will have to pay regular market prices and those who will be permitted to buy at the lower prices.
Generally speaking, the department wants the benefits of the reduced prices made available to families having an annual income of less than \$1500. Officials estimate that one-third of American families are in this class.
Some to Get Supplies Free.
It is possible, officials said, that these families might be divided into two groups. In one would be families receiving surplus farm commodities now distributed free by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. In this group are unemployed persons on State relief rolls, recipients of old-age pensions, the needy blind, dependent children, and a limited number of WPA and private industrial and business workers with large families and an insufficient income to provide minimum food needs. This class, numbering about 2,000,000 families, probably will continue to get surplus commodities free of charge.
In the second group would be WPA workers not getting free food, as well as Farm Security Administration clients and low-income workers employed in private industry. Estimated at between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 families, this group would be eligible to buy at the reduced prices.
The matter of deciding which privately-employed families should be eligible for the lower prices probably will be left to State and County relief officials.

350 UNION DRIVERS RETURN TO WORK FOR POWELL BROS.
12 Highway Trucking Firms Join in Agreement; Three Fall to Sign.
About 350 union drivers for Powell Bros. Truck Lines, who had been on strike since Oct. 7, returned to work yesterday when the company joined other operators in 11 states in a wage and hour agreement with the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' International Union.
Headquarters of the company is at Springfield, Mo., and its local depot is at 510 South Third street. St. Louis employees are members of Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Local 600. William Ryan, president of the union, said 12 highway trucking firms operating out of St. Louis had joined in the agreement, but that strikes were still in progress at three companies which had failed to sign. Ryan said 25 employees of the Campbell Express, Inc., and 50 men of the Tri-State Transport, Inc., were on strike. A strike of 30 road drivers of the Brashear Freight Line is in effect and the walkout will be extended to the company's city operations, unless an agreement is reached shortly, Ryan stated.
The 11-state agreement, covering more than 200,000 trucking company employees, provides for a standard wage of 24 cents a mile for truck drivers; a 60-hour week; an hourly pay of 75 cents an hour for stop-over deliveries and company provided sleeping quarters at terminals. Drivers will average \$45 weekly under the mileage pay rate, Ryan estimated.

CHRYSLER RESTORES PAY CUT ON LESS THAN \$300 A MONTH
Company Says It Anticipates Increase in Volume of Business.
By the Associated Press.
DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Kenneth T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation, has announced that salary reductions made last March 16 will be restored effective Oct. 31 for employees receiving less than \$300 a month.
Individual consideration, he said, would be given salaried employees who were receiving more than \$300 a month prior to March 16. The increases, Keller said in a statement, were made "in view of the anticipated increase in the volume of general business."
By the Associated Press.
TOLEDO, O., Oct. 22.—David R. Wilson, president of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., said yesterday his company expects to recall more than 2000 men to work in the next week.

PERMIT FOR NEW BUS LINE, OPERATION IN ABOUT 60 DAYS
Part of Route Now Served by Bellefontaine and Cherokee Trolleys to Be Followed.
A permit for the new bus line which will replace street cars on part of the routes now served by the Bellefontaine and Cherokee lines was issued yesterday by the Board of Public Service.
Operation of the buses, between Third street and Washington avenue and California avenue and Cherokee streets, will begin in about 60 days and ultimately the line will be extended out Gravois avenue to the city limits. East-bound buses will use Cherokee street, Oregon, Utah, California, Lafayette, Dolman, Chouteau, Fourteenth and Washington avenue to Third street. A slightly different route is to be followed on a portion of the westbound trip.
In addition to the new bus line the Board of Aldermen recently passed an ordinance forbidding day-time parking on Washington street between Third and Seward streets. Director of Streets and Sewers Frank J. McDevitt said enforcement of the ordinance would begin in about 10 days after signs have been erected.
\$102,822 Pledged to Y. M. C. A.
Collections in the campaign of the Y. M. C. A. for \$161,000 for expenses have reached a total of \$102,822, it was announced today. The campaign is scheduled to end Wednesday night. Individual totals were announced as follows: Carondelet, \$2554; Jefferson College, \$4741; North Side, \$8207; Industrial, \$6256; special gifts, \$44,782; County, \$8460; South Side, \$11,741; Pine Street, \$2550; Washington University Branch, \$1408; Downtown, \$10,383.

Second Annual Great Southwest Hobby & Antique Exposition & Art Exhibit
Municipal Auditorium
October 17-22, Inclusive
Admission 25c & 11c to 11p m.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always defend the rights of the oppressed, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by legislative, executive or predatory power.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Mr. Britton Replies:

YOUR editorial entitled "A State Road Program" is apparently based upon a consideration of the pros and cons of Proposition No. 6, and I quite agree with you that the voter will be lost if he attempts to inquire into motives instead of studying the merits of the proposal. However, your conclusion seems to rest on the idea that No. 6 is based upon the highway planning survey and that if the amendment is not adopted the road problem will be thrown into the Legislature where politicians would become the masters of our highway system.

Both are erroneous assumptions. I was a member of the committee appointed by the Citizens' Road Association to draft a plan. I recommended that an attempt to formulate a road program be postponed until the highway planning survey is completed and thoroughly studied and analyzed by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and the State Highway Department.

I protested against a number of the provisions which were finally agreed to and then withdrew from the deliberations of the committee, but I know that although some members of the committee were influenced by the highway planning survey none of it was used in formulating the plan.

I challenge anyone to name any provision in No. 6 that is based upon the highway planning survey, or to indicate any specific information from it which influenced the formulation of the amendment. The constitutional amendment, adopted in 1928, continues in effect if No. 6 is defeated. There can be no misappropriation, diversion or misuse of the motor vehicle registration fees and gasoline taxes so long as the amendment of 1928 remains in the Constitution. The best proof of this is that the so-called "tax" features of No. 6 are almost identical with those which are now in the Constitution.

The Legislature cannot determine road policies inconsistent with these constitutional provisions and there can be no more tinkering with the road program in the future than there has been in the past. ROY F. BRITTON, President, Automobile Club of Missouri.

Swing Music: Golden Calf.

THE college debate recently on the question "Resolved: That swing music is detrimental to American culture," was a hopeful sign, and proves that we are still halting between two opinions and have not all bowed the knee to Beal. How any thinking person could fall to see that swing music is utterly antagonistic to every principle held sacred by the founders of this country is something I can't figure out. It breaks the first and greatest of the Ten Commandments. But mankind may have some kind of a god, and since the modern Moses seems to have departed for parts unknown, we are all clamoring for the golden calf. MYRTLE LASLEY, Mount City, Ill.

Is It Cricket?

THE detention of John Strachey, Left Wing writer, is not only silly but decidedly ominous.

In spite of the enduring qualities of American capitalism and the reassurance of Strachey's opponents that our social order has co-immortality with the universe itself, the cry goes up (even before he has been admitted) that if we observe closely we may behold crises beginning to widen, and if he gains entry the economic and social edifice will crash. However, the real pressure against him seems to have emanated from the British Foreign Office. In common with millions who decry the Chamberlain-Hitler conspiracy, Mr. Strachey has been prominent in a movement designed to repudiate the Munich agreement. Naturally, the British, knowing already the effect of this deal upon American opinion, have no desire to encourage Strachey's comments in a country which may (or may not) become a deciding factor in the salvation of the British Empire. On the other hand, Maj. Barnes, a cousin of Strachey, has been permitted to land for the purpose of selling Chamberlain's "appeasement policy" to Americans. Very neat, of course, but would you call it cricket? J. H. JENNINGS.

He Is Not Fooled.

AM not an admirer of Fascism, but I am about five out of seven people who tell you that we cannot continue as we are going and must expect a change of government within 10 or 15 years, plenty of us are determined that if and when it comes it will not be of a Communist nature.

We are not fooled as to the doings in Washington this year. We have just escaped a calamity, thanks to the property classes of France and England. If the dictators were defeated, then the democracies which are barely holding their own in the present social unrest, would be the easiest of prey for Communism. RICHARD OAKWOOD.

PENSION RACKET.

After four years of mild protest and feeble scolding, the Social Security Commission has finally got around to taking action on the shameful perversion of old-age assistance in Ohio. The commission has at last told Gov. Davey that Federal aid will be withheld until he brings the administrative machinery in line with the provisions of the Social Security Act.

At the same time the commission has ordered the withholding of Federal aid for pensions in Oklahoma. A similar order was issued for Oklahoma last February, but was withdrawn when the State authorities promised to initiate reforms. The commission's orders are of more than academic interest to Missouri, because it so happens that the ratio of pensioners to persons of eligible age is slightly higher in this State than in Ohio, and not far below the figure for Oklahoma. As nearly as can be ascertained, Missouri has admitted to the pension rolls 456 of each 1000 persons of eligible age, while the figure for Ohio is 452 and that for Oklahoma 546.

By contrast, in New York, where a trained, non-political personnel has been in charge all along, only 135 of each 1000 persons of eligible age are on the rolls. Thus it can be seen that if the Social Security Commission settles down to the serious business of divorcing pensions from politics, Missouri will be in line for attention.

No criticism could be too severe for the Governors or other state officials who allow old-age pensions to be perverted to political ends. The fact remains, however, that if the Social Security Commission had followed a policy of dealing promptly and firmly with plain abuses as fast as they arise, the situation would never have got as far out of hand as it has in Ohio and Oklahoma and Missouri.

The situation in Ohio has been a travesty on decent and efficient government ever since the old-age pensions went into effect there. In 1936 an impartial investigating committee found that Gov. Davey had definitely converted the pension system into a political instrumentality. It found that 16 per cent of the pensioners were ineligible, that only about half the cases had ever been visited in their homes to ascertain their need, that civil service requirements had been flouted and that political support had been asked in return for pensions. Still the Social Security Commission failed to take effective action.

In the political campaign of 1936 Gov. Davey resorted to tactics which would make the notorious "Dear Pensioner" letters of our own State Auditor, Forrest Smith, look like acts of high-minded non-partisanship. Just before the primary election he ordered an increase of \$10 in each pension, had the allowance marked "by order of Gov. Davey," and inclosed a personal letter in the envelope.

He sent out two more letters before the general election, calling on the pension beneficiaries to show their appreciation by asking "10 or 15 of your relatives or neighbors to vote for me as a favor to you." Still the Washington authorities did nothing that could be termed an honest effort to halt the scandal. Last Christmas, with another election coming on, Gov. Davey sought to save himself by increasing pensions again, this time by 10 per cent. When election time approached, he again sent letters to all pensioners asking them once more to show their gratitude at the polls. By now the New Deal was aligned against him, and the Social Security Commission cited him to come to Washington for a hearing on charges of mismanaging old-age pensions.

The Governor declined with these significant words: "If there have been any failures of consequence (in social security administration in Ohio), it is your own fault, because the mere threat of withholding Federal funds would have brought prompt action."

Thus challenged, Chairman Altmeyer and his colleagues on the Social Security Commission have finally suspended Federal aid. It has been a nauseating performance on both sides—on Gov. Davey's part for subverting old-age pensions to political purposes, and on the commission's part for not having dealt promptly with the situation two or three years ago. Admittedly, the Federal law is weak in that it turns administration of the machinery over to the states without adequate safeguard for its honest and efficient management. But even with the law as it is, the Social Security Commission, if it will deal sternly with politicians, can clean up the more brazen abuses. An attitude of nifty-pammy protests is merely an invitation to state officials to proceed in their own reckless way toward converting social security into a political pie-cutter.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S NEW HEAD.

The exceedingly well-administered University of Minnesota will have another distinguished president in the successor to the late Dr. Lotus Delta Coffman. Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the Minnesota Graduate School for 25 years and, like Dr. Coffman, a one-time professor at the University of Illinois, is an outstanding academic administrator as well as a leading historian. He has only three years to serve under the retirement rule, but his experience as acting president during two one-year periods makes him a logical interim executive as the trustees canvass for a younger president with longer to serve.

MYSTERIOUS FALL OF CANTON.

The speed and apparent ease with which Japanese troops have taken Canton, the great trade metropolis of Southern China, is one of the most amazing developments in the 15 months of the Far Eastern war. Only 10 days ago Tokyo's expeditionary force of some 42,000 men landed at Bias Bay, about 190 miles from Canton. Chinese troops in this region outnumbered them by far. The invaders were highly vulnerable while the forward push was going on, since a drive that cut their attenuated line would have isolated a large body of men. A long and stubborn campaign was expected. Instead, the Japanese met little opposition on their rapid advance, and entered the city without a battle.

The victory added Canton to the list of major cities—Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking—that have fallen to the invaders. It gives Japan control of a strategically important port city through which the greater part of China's armaments shipped from abroad must pass. With the city goes control of a richly productive delta region, a rail center and a wealthy manufacturing area.

No ordinary explanation will suffice for this easy Japanese victory. The Chinese at times have seemed to be luring the invaders into the interior, but Canton is situated too near the coast for such strategy. Suspicion already has arisen that Japan walked in by means of corrupting responsible Chinese officials, by using the "silver bullet" strategy traditional in Oriental warfare. It would be tragic indeed

if, while other Chinese make a gallant and costly stand on the northern and central sectors, a traitor sought to nullify these sacrifices by selling out his country on the Canton front.

GOING, GOING—

The report of the Public Service Co. for September tells much the same story as in months and years past. Net loss in street car and bus operations, \$92,860, as compared with loss of \$88,967 for the same month last year. Street car fares, \$487,917 in September of this year, and \$419,805 last year. Bus fares, \$368,887 and \$328,504, respectively. Total fares, \$1,856,804 and \$1,248,311. Loss on street car operations last month, \$118,510. Profit on bus operations, \$25,949.

It's the old story: dwindling street car patronage and increasing bus fares; losses on street cars and profits on busses. The trend is shown in its long-term detail in the following table for the last five years:

	Street Car Fares	Bus Fares	Total Fares	Passenger Revenue
1933	118,486,313	25,784,699	144,271,012	\$12,677,394
1934	122,908,458	29,688,759	152,597,217	\$12,988,818
1935	112,209,821	32,286,424	144,496,245	\$12,978,542
1936	116,993,869	37,690,251	154,684,120	\$13,799,993
1937	113,355,479	41,613,228	154,968,707	\$13,864,941

The figures for street car passengers carried in the city (omitting county lines) tell the story even more plainly. In 1934, there were 267,205,343 cash passengers in St. Louis; by 1937, the number had fallen more than 60 per cent, to 103,509,763. The corresponding figure for 1937 was 103,509,763.

The street car is obsolete. It gives slow and inconvenient service, and delays other traffic. Its wires and poles are unsightly. Its noise is nerve-racking. Its loading and unloading of passengers in the middle of the street adds to traffic dangers.

The bus has supplanted the street car in hundreds of cities over the country. For the bus is the speedy, quiet, mobile form of transportation which meets modern needs and suits public preference. The contention that busses cannot handle all the St. Louis passenger traffic is too absurd for serious consideration.

Henry W. Kiel, trustee for the company, has seen the handwriting on the wall. Under his management, street cars are being supplanted by busses as rapidly as possible. The sooner the change is complete, the sooner the company will go into the black, and St. Louis' transportation needs be served.

MUNICIPAL BRIDGE TRAFFIC NEED.

Until bridge facilities for crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis are improved, the least that authorities on both sides of the river can do is to look out more effectively for the convenience of those who use the Municipal Bridge. Accidents are common along its long and winding course and not infrequently wrecks and breakdowns involve large trucks which tie up two of the bridge's three lanes. This results in one-way traffic by fits and starts and makes the crossing a long-drawn out process. It also hinders the work of removing the wreck. Many persons get into the lines from both directions who would use Eads Bridge to save time if they knew the situation. A suitable warning signal at each entrance to the bridge would be the solution. Until that is done St. Louis and East St. Louis should make a practice of stationing a policeman at their respective ends when traffic delaying accidents occur.

New theme song for Louisville bookies: "All Alone, With No Telephone."

TILLES PARK, FROZEN ASSET.

Six years ago, C. A. Tilles presented a 59-acre tract at Litsainger and Lay roads to the city, for development as an outer park. Work began three years ago. The WPA allotted \$263,483 for the purpose, and the city \$31,853. At last, after these long delays and large expenditures, an attractive wooded park, with varied outing facilities, has come into being. But have the people benefited? They have not. The park is completed, but a watchman is on duty to keep the people out. The iron gates remain locked. Beyond a high spiked fence the recreation spot may be seen by passers-by, but it is forbidden territory.

The city, it is explained, has insufficient funds for maintenance. To open the park would require \$5000 for equipment, plus a \$427 monthly payroll for keepers and other workers there. A request for the necessary appropriation was to be made when the Board of Aldermen convened Sept. 30, but thus far nothing has been heard of the matter. The city is hard-pressed for funds, it is true. Providing badly needed park facilities for the public would be a sound investment, however, and it is particularly in order since the park is completely built. Tilles Park represents a generous gift and a \$200,000 investment of public funds, but it remains a frozen asset.

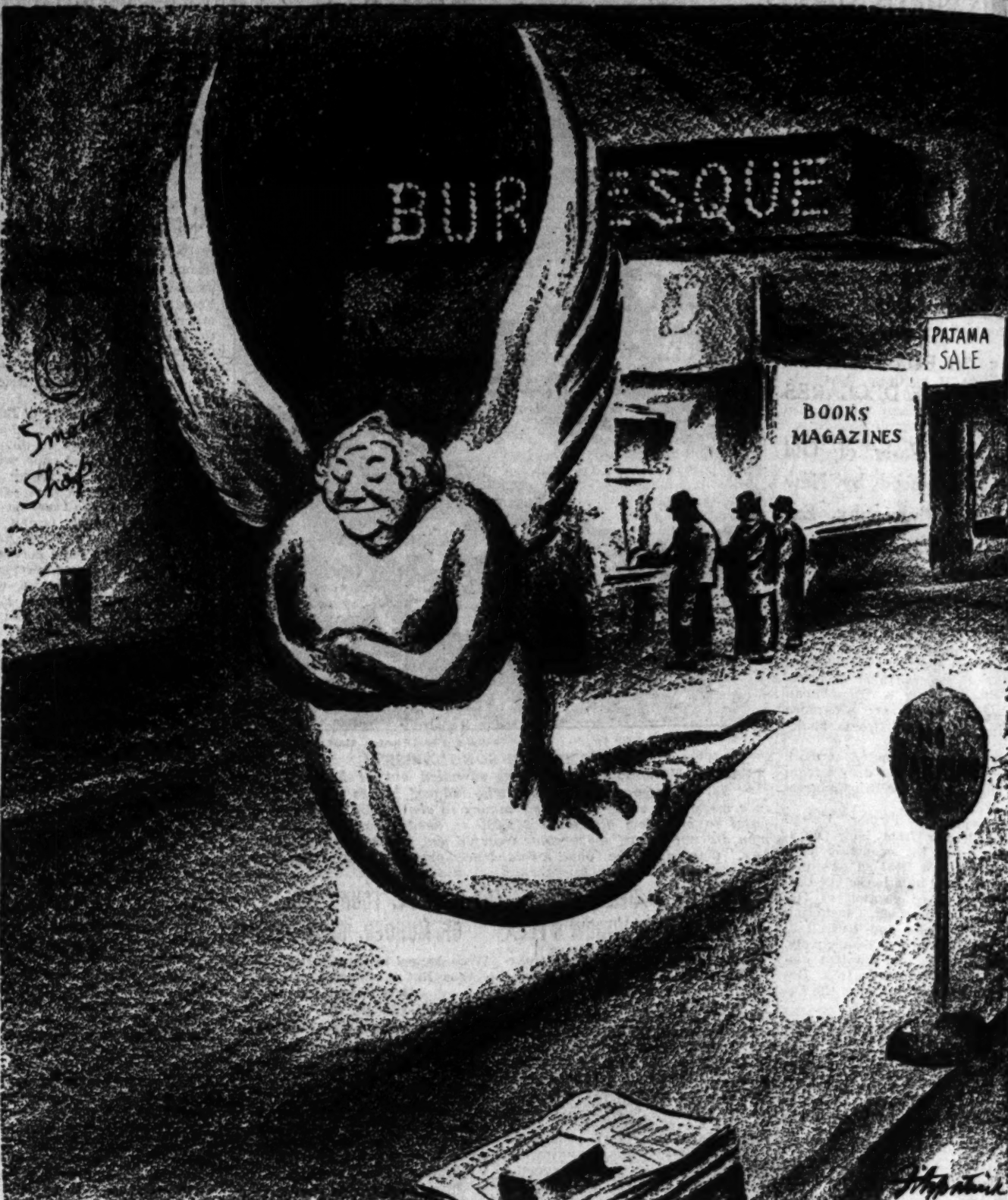
The class in industrial relations will soon debate the question, Which is worse: A sit-down strike or a shut-down by the management to avoid compliance with the wage-hour law?

A REAL REFORMER COMES TO TOWN.

If her plan carries, St. Louis will never be the same after the Rev. Mary H. Ellis gets through with it. Mrs. Ellis is only 4 feet 10 inches, but she packs a powerful punch and has a 10,000-volt larynx. She has been raiding book stores in search of obscene literature and has been attending the local burlesque show regularly in an attempt to make it so dull that no one will go any more. These, however, are obvious objectives of Mrs. Ellis' crusading spirit. She is stalking bigger game, namely, the transformation of the habits of the community, particularly the habits of women. Mrs. Ellis wants them to stay off the bathing beaches and confine their exposure to the privacy of their own bathtubs. She wants them to stop smoking cigarettes and she says that if women did their dancing in one end of town and the men in the other, the world would be saved a lot of trouble. But this isn't all. To Mrs. Ellis, the pajama represents modern decadence. It must go in favor of the purer old-fashioned nightgown.

Most of the reformers nowadays are weak compromisers with Satan. Mrs. Ellis, minister of the Primitive Methodist Church, is of a sterner school. Let St. Louis' wicked pajama-wearers beware!

When Candidate Dewey charges the New Deal with "tumbling the ball near the goal," he doubtless has in mind his own vivid experience in dropping the ball on the one-yard line in the Hines case.



GANGWAY, SATAN!

ON THE RECORD

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Case of Cardinal Innitzer

THE case of Theodore Cardinal Innitzer is of the greatest significance, because its sensational aspects and the political background of the Cardinal make clear what is the essential struggle in the Third Reich. As a citizen, Cardinal Innitzer was National Socialist. He went so far as to advise his flock to vote for union with Germany in the plebiscite which ratified the fait accompli of the German conquest of Austria, secured, as was the conquest of Czechoslovakia, by the threat of invasion.

He told his people that one could not disregard lies of blood. He has therefore shown himself clearly willing to render unto Caesar, and in full, the things that are Caesar's. But the modern Caesars recognize no limitations whatsoever to any renderings, whether of the human body, soul or spirit. National Socialism, like Communism, is a secular religion. Unless these two movements are thus understood, nothing about them is understood. The first tenet of both of them is a demand for the breaking of the First Commandment: "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

And this is why the most formidable opposition to both Communism and National Socialism inside and outside the countries that they rule today comes from the religious.

It may be possible to harmonize Communism or National Socialism with some intellectually supportable view of economics, or forms of state administration and structure, or system of social organization. It is absolutely impossible to harmonize either with the Old Testament or the New.

In Germany, members of every previous political credo have thrown in their lot with the Nazis without any serious inner struggle. But the Christian church, and with it millions of Christians, maintains an obduracy which neither terror nor self-interest, nor offers of superficial compromise, have been able to break.

To others, some of the teachings of Nazism may be silly or fanatical, or transitory phenomena to be treated lightly. But to the Christian conscience, they are sinful. And that the conviction of sin has not disappeared from the minds of the German people, is testified to by the most heroic struggle going on, not against Caesar, but for God. It is not important that the leader of the German Confessional Church, Pastor Niemöller, and the prince of the Catholic church in Vienna, Cardinal Innitzer, were both, at the outset friendly to National Socialism and have become its most intractable enemies.

The attitude of Stalin, and before him Lenin, to Christianity and the attitude of Hitler, are very different. Communism is an open foe of Christianity. Time and again Lenin in his writings emphasized that Marxism is incompatible with Christianity. In Russia a prodigious propaganda against religion goes on unceasingly. All church-goers are ousted from administrative posts, and from the teaching profession. No party member may be a church member. The church has been virulently and terroristically persecuted. On the other hand, Russian Communism makes no attempt to corrupt the church. Lenin regarded the church as a super-

stition and an instrument of the owning classes, and believed that Communism and rationalism would destroy it, of themselves. Neither he nor any of his followers have ever tried to hang the Hammer and Sickle above the altar. And the church in Russia survives, in an amazing fashion, on the search of the "freed" masses after the comforts of the Christian faith.

Hitler is not a rationalist. He has called himself an "inspired sonnambulist," and he is full of intuition and a certain susceptibility to mysticism. He was born a Catholic, but he is neither Catholic nor Christian, and once, in a moment of intimacy, confessed to an acquaintance of mine, "I am all pagan."

Nevertheless, National Socialism asserts the existence of God, and Hitler believes that the belief in God is a force which can be exploited by Nazism. He has a strong sense of the dark, emotional forces in men—if he has ever read the late D. H. Lawrence, he will have understood him thoroughly.

It is the sense of these forces which makes him a far greater demagogue than Lenin ever was, which makes National Socialism a far more dangerous movement than Communism ever was, and which makes Hitler anxious not to destroy religion, but to capture it. He does put the Swastika above the altar. And he therefore is the more dangerous enemy of Christianity and of all religion. God is useful, if He is subordinated to the Nazis' own secular religion of race and nationhood. Hitler does not accept the sovereignty of God. Never could a Nazi national hymn end with the words, "Protect us by Thy might, great God, our King."

The ethos of Nazism is in itself, not in any other conception whatsoever. And that self is consciously immoral. His strength is founded on armed idolatry, and though Hitler wants to make his people "prosperous, free and strong," there is not in a single one of his speeches the slightest indication that he wants to make them righteous.

Those who have made the deepest, most careful studies of National Socialism are aware that it is here that National Socialism is most intransigently at war with Western civilization, which is founded on Judeo-Greek-Roman and Christian culture.

Hitler likes to compare himself to Cromwell. But it is a mistake to consider the analogy for an instant. Cromwell was a passionate Christian whose last prayer was "Make the name of Christ glorious in the world!" Hitler seeks to capitalize, against the Catholic church, the anti-clerical feeling, and the old movement to cut the church loose from Rome, but his attitude toward the Protestants, who did that after Luther, and who in Germany have been a truly national church, reveals that his hostility toward the church is not a religious one. He is not toward the form of church organization, but toward Christianity as such. He wishes none of the brakes implicit in the Christian conception to be exercised over his totalitarian herd.

(Copyright, 1938.)

THINGS TO COME.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Evening News. California's woods will ripen when the first price tag reads: "\$1 in regular money or \$2 in State money."

Mr. Churchill's Little Mouse

From the New York Herald Tribune.

WITH the artistry of genius, Winston Churchill on Sunday night described the terror that is produced in the minds of dictators by "a little mouse, a little, tiny mouse of thought." In this dramatized mouse he has the hope of the world, for it is the thought that the dictators seek to stamp out and suppress which in time will overthrow the forces of autocracy and tyranny.

In bringing out vividly the struggle between free freedom and the suppressive forces of autocracy, Mr. Churchill helped to clarify the issue before the world today. What Mr. Churchill said others have said before him. But his position as one of the major political prophets of our day entitles him to a particularly careful hearing.

Certainly two diametrically opposed concepts of the citizen are now prevalent. The one, in favor with the autocracies, looks upon the citizen as "a mere soulless fraction of the state"—to use Mr. Churchill's words. The other looks to the right of the individual "to be consulted in the government of his country, to criticize or oppose the government of his country, to invoke the law of the land, even against the state itself."

The spirit of resistance against tyranny and injustice has marked the growth of those various forms of society which we now loosely call democracy. As Woodrow Wilson pointed out years ago, the history of human freedom is the history of the limitation of governmental power, not its increase. Yet what we see in the world today is a constant demand for greater powers for government—for a return to the rulers of privileges and powers which for generations men fought to take from their rulers.

In the world today, the forces of restriction and control—the powers of the dictators—are growing rapidly. Had not Mr. Churchill been reluctant to criticize too severely his country's government before a foreign audience, he would doubtless have made it even plainer how the "settlement" of Munich, giving great strength to the autocracies and by involving a great loss of face for democracies, has still further weakened the forces of freedom in their struggle to escape new fetters.

Fortunately, thoughts, even the littlest of them, cannot be exterminated. Here and there they can be almost completely isolated. But sooner or later they return, and whenever they appear they throw out the most powerful dictators into a panic. Autocracies cannot survive if freedom of thought survives—and unless the whole world has become craven, we shall soon more see men affirm the truth, even when they are being murdered by agents of the state. These men, by speaking the truth, will make the truth finally prevail.

The stations of unmeasured expression may be, as Mr. Churchill said, closing down. The "lights" may be "going out." But as long as brave men will speak fearlessly, the tide of battle may be reversed. It will be—at least in this country—once the people realize the dangers that threaten the foundation of democracy today.

EIGHT DEBTLESS CITIES.

From the Business Evening Sun. THE International City Managers' Association recently asked 314 cities between 5000 and 10,000 population to tell all about their indebtedness. To the astonishment of the association, eight of the small cities turned out to have no debt whatever. The eight virtuous cities are: Venton, Ill.; Red Oak, Ia.; Dayton, Ky.; Hastings, Mich.; Clinton and Webb City, Mo.; South Williamsport, Pa.; and Menominee, Wis.

"WE TWO WO"

By HAMILTON
EDITOR

MR. ARMBRONG, in his book, added to the peace or understanding because the dictatorships of faith of Italy in invasion of Locarno. The

IV (Continued).

MOBILIZATION. IN EACH of these three (Japan in China, Italy in the land) a great Power refused to let the precedents of low the precedents of advance agreed action or modifying a longer felt to be profitable juice of the orange he sucked; the rinds were contemptuously on the floor.

Now respect for treaties is a foolish kind of confidence which persons do to take seriously. Presidentvelt merely said what is when he called it (Jan., "the cornerstones on which the nations build"). We can say without being cal that what we have been ing is the destruction, at of the Japanese, Italian man governments, of all the truthfulness and honesty, and hence of the confidence which is the site for any kind of joint action or accommodation.

Less Not to Be Taken. It is a loss which cannot be accepted with equanimity. Between themselves, the liberals believe in the same voluntarily signed agreements; they should not clearly them so as to eliminate possible grounds for recrimination; and, to put it away by not disguising as respect for law, they sign a conscientious study mine.

(a) How far the economic ances of dissatisfied states considered real and legitimate? How sure are we that they are ameliorated without doing to others?

(c) How to make sure cessations today did not sit to new demands and new cessations; and

(d) How similar studies ceaseless adjustments might ducted in the future without ing the prodding of new international crises.

Meanwhile, the mistrust as a result of witnessing deeds of faith is being wiped away by the peaceable intentions for the more so as the regimes which we regard prehenatively have put us that they consider such a mere diplomatic finesse.

What Hierarchy Has to Listen, for example, to Gen. Hierarchy, one of the Labor Service, Secretary in the Labor Ministry. There are two kinds: lams: true pacifism, which from a weak and sickly from blindness, but which orably maimed; and sham pacifism, which is a political we can serve for preparing. By putting the opponent with the help of pacifist tions it seeks to induce his best his armaments. The enemy are used as a "bait" for armament for war." (See 1 at end of installment.)

Gen. Hierarchy's idea is Fichis phrased it as "Promote peace, that you may have advantage."

When Hierarchy protests pacifism, then, he should hurt if we refer him to Hierarchy. When he says that, his policy aims really at must wait for us to be that of Hierarchy for the Public Enlightenment and Joseph Goebbels: "The only way in which one can foreign policy is alone a sively the sword." (Footnote)

And when he alleges vast armament is a gesture for the moment, his man dignity he need not pried if we reply by quoted words of his own utterance when he was not yet in did not feel under any o to discontinue.

"It is impossible to build army and give it a sense if the object of its existence the preparation for war. A the preservation of peace exists; they exist only for the unthought execution of war note 3)

Wanting Peace Isn't E We can draw no comfort the assertion often heard per cent of the people of want peace."

In the first place, it isn't accurate; in many small and big, profound injustices, a support of promise, a feeling that an is worth trying, have long outside of government circles and have helped war psychology now pervades areas of the world. But even if the 275,000 sons living in Italy, Germany, Russia, instinctive peace to war, the fact is peace or importance so lost of those countries determined not even by a per cent of the population three individuals and the groups of henchmen.

SEVENTH INSTALLMENT

"WE OR THEY"
TWO WORLDS IN CONFLICTBy HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG
EDITOR OF "FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

MR. ARMSTRONG, in yesterday's installment of this republication of his book, added to his showing of evidence that there can be no peace or understanding between the democracies and the dictatorships because the dictatorships are bent on conflict. He recited the breaches of faith of Italy in invading Ethiopia and of Germany in scrapping the Treaty of Locarno. The text continues:

IV (Continued).

Mobilization.
IN EACH of these three cases (Japan in China, Italy in Ethiopia and Germany in the Rhineland) a great power refused to follow the procedure which it had agreed on in advance for terminating or modifying a contract no longer felt to be profitable. The juice of the orange had been sucked; the rinds were thrown contemptuously on the floor.

Now respect for treaties, as Walter Lippmann has pointed out, is not a foolish kind of punctilio which realistic persons do not have to take seriously. President Roosevelt merely said what is self-evident when he called it (Jan. 17, 1933) "the cornerstone on which all relations between nations must rest." We can say without being pharisaical that what we have been witnessing is the destruction, at the hands of the Japanese, Italian and German governments, of all belief in the truthfulness and honor of governments, and hence of the mutual confidence which is the first requisite for any kind of negotiation, joint action or accommodation.

Less Not to Be Taken Lightly.
It is a loss which cannot be accepted with equanimity. As between themselves, the liberal states believe in the sanctity of voluntarily signed agreements which scrupulously observe such agreements; they should refine and clarify them so as to eliminate all possible grounds for reproach and recrimination; and, to prove that they are not disingenuous selfishness as respect for law, they should begin a conscientious study to determine:

(a) How far the economic grievances of dissatisfied states may be considered real and legitimate.
(b) How such grievances might be ameliorated without doing wrong to others;

(c) How to make sure that concessions today did not simply lead to new demands and new threats tomorrow; and
(d) How similar studies and successive adjustments might be conducted in the future without awaiting the prodding of new international crises.

Meanwhile, the mistrust we feel as a result of witnessing actual acts of aggression, and the feeling of being wrenched away by verbal assertions of peaceful intentions for the future, the more so as the dictatorial regimes which we regard most apprehensively have put us on notice that they consider such assertions mere diplomatic finesse.

What Hierarchy Has to Say.
Listen, for example, to Gen. Consuelo H. Hill, one of Chancellor Hiler's closest advisers, director of the Labor Service, Secretary of State in the Labor Ministry: "There are two kinds of pacifism: true pacifism, which springs from a weak and sickly nature or from a blind, but which is honorably meant; and sham pacifism, which is a political weapon and can serve for preparing for war. By putting the opponent to sleep with the help of pacifist declarations it seeks to induce him to neglect his armaments. The apocryphal fumes which it spreads are the enemy are useful to hide our own armament for war." (See footnote 1 at end of installment).

Gen. Hiler's idea is not new. Fichte phrased it succinctly: "Promise peace, that you may begin war with advantage." When Hitler protests his innate pacifism, then, he should not feel hurt if we refer him to his friend Hiler. When he says that his foreign policy aims really at peace, he must wait for us to believe him until he repudiates declarations like that of his Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, Dr. Joseph Goebbels: "The only instrument with which one can conduct foreign policy is alone and exclusively the sword." (Footnote 2.)

When he alleges that his war readiness is only a gesture for the moral satisfaction of Germany, dignity he need not be surprised if we reply by quoting some words of his own uttered in 1930 when he was not yet in office and did not feel under any compulsion to dissimulate: "It is impossible to build up an army and give it a sense of worth if the object of its existence is not the preparation for war. Armies for the preservation of peace do not exist; they exist only for the triumphant execution of war." (Footnote 3.)

Wanting Peace Isn't Enough.
We can draw no comfort from the assertion often heard that "95 per cent of the people of the world want peace."

In the first place, it probably isn't accurate; in many countries small and big, a profound sense of injustice, a mistrust of all compromise, a feeling that any gamble with trying, have long prevailed outside of government or army circles and has never been before; in general, the spirit of "never again."

But even supposing it true that 95 per cent of the 275,000,000 persons living in Italy, Germany and Russia instinctively prefer peace to war, the fact is without value or importance so long as the policies of those countries are determined not even by the other 5 per cent of the population but by three individuals and three tiny groups of henchmen.

REBEL FLYERS
CONTINUE RAIDS
ON CATALONIA

Tarragona Attacked, in Addition to Barcelona and Surrounding Towns—Valencia Also Assaulted.

By the Associated Press.

HENDAYE, France (At the Spanish Front), Oct. 22.—Spanish insurgent air raiders continued to drop bombs in Catalonia today. While the battlefronts were wrapped in what border observers considered to be the calm before a renewed storm, insurgent bombers attacked the Government provisioning capital, Barcelona, and surrounding towns.

A series of attacks which began in Barcelona Thursday night with five raids taking at least 24 victims spread throughout yesterday to include Tarragona and Valencia. When raiding planes returned to the Barcelona district shortly before midnight, a ring of fire from anti-aircraft guns was said to have forced them to drop their cargoes of bombs into the sea and retreat.

HAMILTON PREDICTS RAPID RECOVERY AFTER ELECTION

Republican Chairman Says Voting Will Be Marked by G. O. P. Victories All Over Country.

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said at a Republican rally here last night that a rapid business recovery would come after the November elections which he said would be marked by Republican victories throughout the nation. "Conditions will get much better," Hamilton said. "They are already showing slight improvement in some parts of the country. . . . A reflection of increasing reports that Nov. 8 will be marked by Republican victories here in Ohio and over the country."

A Republican victory, he contended, would be an assurance that "recovery which now is being felt will not be halted in another few months by another New Deal brain storm."

GREEK CHURCH PRIMATE DIES

Archbishop Chrysostomos of Athens Victim of Heart Disease.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.—Archbishop Chrysostomos of Athens, primate of the Greek Church, died today of heart disease. He had entered a hospital Oct. 12 for a rest cure. The Archbishop was professor of ecclesiastical history at the University of Athens and a foundation member of the Academy of Athens. He was 89 years old.

METHOD OF TREATING COAL FOR TRANSMISSION BY PIPE

Coal Association Officer Announces Granting of Patent to Oil Concern.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—F. F. Estes, traffic manager of the National Coal Association, has informed the Interstate Commerce Commission that a patent has been granted on a method of treating coal for transmission through pipes. He said the patent, obtained several days ago by a large oil company, offered two methods of transmission.

Under one system, he said, the coal would be pulverized, and mixed with a soap or water solution. At the destination it would be converted into briquettes.

The other plan, he said, called for mixing of pulverized coal directly with fuel oil. Such a mixture could be burned as delivered.

JERSEY CITY RED MEETING AGAIN BROKEN UP BY CROWD

Communist Candidate for Congress Escorted From Corner by Police; Howls Stop Speech.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 22.—The second of a series of street meetings for which the Communist party was granted permits was broken up last night by a hostile crowd. Police escorted Jay Anyon, Communist candidate for Congress, from the corner from which he was to speak.

The present Mrs. Godt, 22 years old, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Godt, 814 Baugh avenue, East St. Louis. Godt, 33, is also staff organizer and choirmaster at the church where they were married.

DIVORCED AND WED IN MONTH

Paul O. Godt, Radio Program Director, Marries Stenographer.

Paul O. Godt, program director of Radio Station WTMV in East St. Louis, and Miss Una Paisley, a stenographer in the station, were married yesterday at Immanuel Evangelical Church in East St. Louis. Godt was divorced by Mrs. Mildred Miller Godt early this month in City Judge Ralph Cook's court in East St. Louis. She charged he deserted her Sept. 6, 1937. They had been married 13 years.

The present Mrs. Godt, 22 years old, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Godt, 814 Baugh avenue, East St. Louis. Godt, 33, is also staff organizer and choirmaster at the church where they were married.

Bar Association Committee.

Personnel of three committees of the St. Louis Bar Association, each with five members, was announced today by President Roscoe Anderson. The chairmen are Charles Claffin Allen Jr., Professional Ethics Committee; Wayne Ely, Committee on Trial by Jury and Selection of Jurors; Clarence T. Case, Committee on Administrative Agencies and Tribunals.

President Inspecting His New Hyde Park Cottage



FROM left, COL. ARTHUR MURRAY of London, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MRS. MURRAY, H. E. NOYES, construction superintendent, and WILLIAM C. BULLITT (at rear of car), Ambassador to Paris. They visited the Dutch cottage, designed by the President, nearing completion on his Hyde Park estate.

WORLD COMMERCE CHAMBER FOR RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD

Would Strengthen Tripartite Monetary Agreement; Against Cheapened Money.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A resolution pledging faith in a restoration of the gold standard among the world's currencies was approved yesterday by the council of the International Chamber of Commerce.

The statement was part of a three-way resolution also advocating the strengthening of a tripartite monetary agreement and declaring artificially cheap money was not necessary for business activity.

The resolution, proposed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, of the Chase National Bank, New York, was adopted unanimously by the 37 delegates from 23 countries who attended the meeting.

The council suggested that the United States, Great Britain and France seek a means for determining the value of the dollar, the pound and the franc with a view to maintaining stable relations between them and ultimately restoring the gold parities.

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JUSTICE BRANDEIS' REMARKS ON CO-OPERATION BY COURT

During Argument His Questions Indicate He Thinks Branches of Government Should Work for Efficiency.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis indicated by questions from the Supreme Court bench yesterday that he believes the courts and administrative bodies should co-operate for efficient government.

He spoke during argument on whether \$386,000 held by the U. S. District Court for Western Missouri should be returned immediately to commission men operating at the Kansas City stockyards.

Frederick H. Wood of New York, attorney for the commission men, was arguing that the refund should be made before Secretary Wallace had intended to pass on the question of reasonableness of charges the commission men made for their services between 1933 and 1937.

The money represents the difference between charges the commission men made and lower rates which had been prescribed by Wallace. The latter's order was invalidated last April by the Supreme Court, which ruled that the commission men had not received a fair hearing.

HARRY STILLWELL EDWARDS, NOTED GEORGIA WRITER, DIES

Negro Folk Tale, "Eneida Africana," Sold 1,000,000 Copies; Famous Persons Visited Home.

By the Associated Press.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 22.—Harry Stillwell Edwards, noted Georgia writer, died in a hospital here early today. He was 83 years old. He entered the hospital Tuesday with bronchitis which developed into pneumonia.

He wrote the Negro folk tale, "Eneida Africana," which exceeded 1,000,000 copies since its publication in 1918. He was the author of hundreds of other stories, including "Sons and Fathers," a 105,000-word mystery novel he wrote in 23 days to win a \$10,000 prize in a Chicago newspaper's contest.

His "Kingfisher Cabin" on his plantation near Macon has drawn many notable visitors. He recalled having met Presidents Grant, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Coolidge. He was a close friend of Henry Ford.

Edwards was a law graduate of Mercer University, but gave up practice after being admitted to the Macon bar. He was formerly associate editor and part owner of both Macon papers, the Telegraph and the Evening News.

His wife died in 1922. They had five children.

A. T. GOLDSMITH FUNERAL

Former Fur and Hide Dealer Dies of Throat Infection.

Funeral services for Alfred T. Goldsmith, former St. Louis fur and hide dealer, who died yesterday at Deaconess Hospital of pneumonia, will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the Mayer undertaking establishment, 4836 Lindell boulevard. He was 68 years old.

He left St. Louis about eight years ago and returned last week to establish his home here, residing temporarily at Hotel Jefferson. He became ill Monday from a streptococcal infection of the throat. Surviving is his wife, Mrs. Eulalia S. Goldsmith.

THREE NEW PACIFIC LINERS

Ships to Be Built as Units in American Merchant Marine.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The United States Maritime Commission is designing three new 35,000-ton trans-Pacific passenger ships as the next step in its development of the American merchant marine. Construction of the vessels, each costing from \$8,000,000 to \$11,000,000, will be started within six or eight months.

The new ships, carrying 800 passengers and maintaining a speed of 23 knots, will reduce the present round-trip trans-Pacific voyage by a week.

WHY CLARK OPPOSED ST. LAWRENCE TREATY OUT PUBLIC'S OPINIONS

Senator Says It Would Heighten Midwest's Tragic Transportation Handicap.

By the Associated Press.
BOONVILLE, Mo., Oct. 22.—Senator Bennett Champ Clark, campaigning for re-election, said today he opposed the St. Lawrence Waterways treaty because it would heighten "the tragic transportation disadvantage" of the Middle West.

"No nation has been so prodigal in its neglect of the development of its facilities of inland water transportation as has the United States and no section has been more adversely affected than has the Mississippi Valley," he declared.

Clark declared waterway development should not be "treated as a sectional problem, which we in the Mississippi Valley have not done. We have cheerfully co-operated to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars in the harbors and inter-lake canals of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf seaboard."

"But while we as a section have been more than willing, we do not feel that anything should be done which would deliberately increase the tragic transportation disadvantage under which we now suffer. Therefore I vigorously opposed the ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty because that treaty would destroy forever any hope of our Great Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway which will be of such inestimable advantage to the whole Mississippi Valley."

U. S. TO PAY NEW DEAL BILL FOR 80 YEARS, SAYS CAULFIELD

G. O. P. Candidate Assails "Stupendous and Excessive Expenditures."

By the Associated Press.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Oct. 22.—Former Gov. Caulfield charged last night in a campaign address that the New Deal has so burdened the Republic with its "stupendous and excessive expenditures" America will be paying the bill for nearly a century.

The Republican senatorial nominee accused his opponent, Senator Clark, and the other New Dealers of being afraid to levy sufficient taxes to pay for the administration's expenditures.

"The present voters would raise such a storm of protest that they (the New Dealers) would be immediately driven out of office," he said. "They have discovered that they can't pay for the nation's war-time when we are not belligerents."

"2. In order to promote world peace, the United States should—(a) Keep out of Europe and Asia and become self-sufficient. (b) Co-operate with all nations in helping to provide access to the markets and raw materials of the world through trade agreements. (c) Become a member of an association of nations with power to use force, economic or military, against the nation declared aggressor by the members."

"3. Faced with a state of war existing in the world, the United States should—(a) Join with other nations in using military force against the aggressor nation. (b) Authorize the President at his discretion to stop United States trade with any nation which is at war. (Discretionary neutrality). (c) Direct the President to stop United States trade with all the nations at war. (Mandatory neutrality). (d) Continue to trade with all belligerents."

MCDONALD TO ST. JOSEPH AFTER DAY IN KANSAS CITY

Republican Supreme Court Candidate Continues Campaign of Visits Throughout State.

By the Associated Press.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Thomas F. McDonald of St. Louis, Republican candidate for the long term in the State Supreme Court, went to St. Joseph today after spending yesterday here in his campaign of visits throughout the State. His Democratic opponent is State Senator Albert M. Clark of Richmond, who was in St. Joseph with support of the Pendergast organization of Kansas City.

Yesterday McDonald was a guest at a luncheon attended by more than 100 Kansas City lawyers. Former Missouri Supreme Court Commissioner Alfred M. Seddon, president, praised McDonald's record as an attorney, as president of the St. Louis Bar Association when it won the St. Louis Award in 1935 and as a member for many years of the State Board of Law Examiners.

BELGIAN COUNTESS SPEAKS AT DINNER IN HER HONOR

Says Insecurity Causes Youth of Europe to Head Promises of Dictators.

By the Associated Press.

Insecurity and lack of employment, making marriage and the establishment of a home impossible, has caused youth to heed the promises of dictators, Countess Helene Goblet d'Alvielli of Belgium, told an audience of 250 last night at a dinner given in her honor at the St. Louis Woman's Club. She is general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Belgium.

"The youth of today turn to leaders who promise so much," she said. "The youth of Germany adore Hitler. He has given them employment, hope, happiness and life, and has organized them."

"The forces of evil know how to unite; the forces of good must learn to unite."

MISS AMELIA EBERLE FUNERAL

Services at 9 A. M. Monday at St. Anthony of Padua Church.

Funeral services for Miss Amelia Eberle, who died at Chester, Ill., yesterday of pneumonia, will be held at 9 o'clock Monday morning at St. Anthony of Padua Catholic Church, 3134 Maramee street, with burial in Calvary Cemetery.

Miss Eberle, 54 years old, was a sister of Alphonse G. Eberle, dean of St. Louis University School of Law. She had lived in Chester about a year. Surviving are five other brothers, the Rev. Paul Eberle of Lowry, Minn.; the Rev. Edgar Eberle of Quincy, Ill.; the Rev. Urban Eberle of Chicago, and Eugene and Arthur Eberle of St. Louis.

THREE NEW PACIFIC LINERS

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By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The United States Maritime Commission is designing three new 35,000-ton trans-Pacific passenger ships as the next step in its development of the American merchant marine. Construction of the vessels, each costing from \$8,000,000 to \$11,000,000, will be started within six or eight months.

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PEACE COUNCIL TO FIND OUT PUBLIC'S OPINIONS

To Send Out Ballots as Part of Celebration of Armistice Day.

A sample of public opinion concerning peace and how to attain it will be taken by the Peace Council of Greater St. Louis as part of its celebration of Armistice day, Nov. 11.

Henry F. Chadeayne, president of the council, told of the plan yesterday at the Warwick Hotel at a luncheon, attended by representatives of religious and civic organizations.

Ballots, listing various circumstances which might call the country's armed forces into action, possible courses of the United States in the event of war elsewhere, and methods which the United States might use to promote peace, are to be distributed with a request that recipients indicate on the ballots what they would favor.

The results are to be announced at a peace celebration on the night of Nov. 11. Distribution of the ballots will be through civic and religious organizations, and they will be available at the Armistice day luncheon, sponsored by the council. Hosts at the luncheon are asked to invite 11 guests, and the luncheons are to begin at 11 a. m.

"Recognizing that three of the gravest problems facing the United States are determining policies regarding national defense; deciding upon the course to be followed by this country when other nations are at war; and determining policies to be pursued by this country in promoting world peace, I favor the policies which I have checked below."

"1. The armed forces of the United States should be used—(a) To protect the investments and interests of American citizens in all parts of the world. (b) To protect American trade on the oceans in wartime when we are not belligerents. (c) To protect and defend the nations of this hemisphere from attack from Europe or Asia. (d) To go to the aid of the victims of aggression in Europe or Asia. (e) To protect the interests of the United States and the territories and possessions of the United States. (f) To protect the 48 states only in case of invasion. (g) To wage war on foreign soil only after a popular vote of the people in favor of it. (h) Under no circumstances whatsoever."

"2. In order to promote world peace, the United States should—(a) Keep out of Europe and Asia and become self-sufficient. (b) Co-operate with all nations in helping to provide access to the markets and raw materials of the world through trade agreements. (c) Become a member of an association of nations with power to use force, economic or military, against the nation declared aggressor by the members."

"3. Faced with a state of war existing in the world, the United States should—(a) Join with other nations in using military force against the aggressor nation. (b) Authorize the President at his discretion to stop United States trade with any nation which is at war. (Discretionary neutrality). (c) Direct the President to stop United States trade with all the nations at war. (Mandatory neutrality). (d) Continue to trade with all belligerents."

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"19. In order to promote world peace, the United States

STOCKS FIRM, TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Total sales today on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 1,126,530 shares, compared with 1,715,370 yesterday, 1,468,810 a week ago and 1,565,020 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were 231,847,055 shares, compared with 340,580,994 a year ago and 388,345,083 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of transactions giving sales, high, low, closing prices and net changes.

Market Leaders Score Gains

Running to 3 or More Points—Steels Also Join Upturn—Some Profit Taking.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Aircraft pointed the way to a brisk but selective upswing in today's stock market and leaders, at the best, scored gains running to 3 or more points.

The bulge tempted profit takers, however, and top marks were reached in many cases near the close. Numerous new recovery peaks were touched in the first hour's advance. The ticker tape hour's advance. The ticker tape hour's advance. The ticker tape hour's advance.

Optimism seemed to have received fresh stimulation by the action of Douglas Aircraft directors, after yesterday's close, in voting a \$3 dividend, the first since September, 1935, when 75 cents was declared. The company also announced new company net earnings of \$3.19 a share, the best in its history, against \$1.49 in the comparable 1937 month.

The steel route into new high ground for the past year's mill operations was forecast.

Poor third quarter earnings, on the whole, were ignored as water over the dam and speculative eyes were centered mainly on the outlook for the coming year.

A bolstering influence was Douglas Aircraft and Wickwire Spence, among others, in addition to the action of the Chrysler Motors in joining General Motors in restoring salary cuts initiated last March.

Oil's marked time. Retail sales were little as the Federal Reserve Board reported department store sales were off 15 per cent from last year for the week ended Oct. 15. Merchants blamed unseasonable weather for the recession.

COTTON MARKET CLOSES 1 TO 13 POINTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton advanced today on improved demand for October, 1938, contracts, but near-months edged down, owing to December 1938 and 1939 contracts, but near-months edged down, owing to December 1938 and 1939 contracts, but near-months edged down, owing to December 1938 and 1939 contracts.

LEAD, ZINC AND COPPER

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Lead was steady at \$4.95 per 100 lb. Zinc was steady at \$15.00 per 100 lb. Copper was steady at \$15.00 per 100 lb.

STOCK—Averages—Bond

TREND OF STABLE PRICES. The Associated Press. The following table shows the trend of stable prices for various commodities.

RANGE OF RECENT YEARS. The following table shows the range of recent years for various commodities.

STOCK PRICE AVERAGES. The following table shows the stock price averages for various commodities.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES. The following table shows the bond price averages for various commodities.

STOCK PRICE TREND. The following table shows the stock price trend for various commodities.

U. S. TREASURY POSITION. The following table shows the U. S. Treasury position for various commodities.

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Change
Am. Steel	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Steel	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
Am. Steel	100 1/4	99 3/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Change
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Holy Cross	0	1	1
W. Virginia	13		
Creighton	0		
Miami	6	0	
Drake	0	0	
BIG SIX			
10	20	30	

LOST and FOUND

SATURDAY
OCTOBER 22, 1938.

**USED
AUTOMOBILES**

**39 CLEANEST
USED CARS**
In St. Louis
JEFFERSON 2000

QUICK 1925 LOCUST

Price, Down
and coach—\$295 \$350
Ford sedan—185 225
Buick sedan—185 225
Buick sedan, 2215 S. Grand.

For Hire

For rent without drivers; state
and bodies; low rates, G.A. 3151.

Wanted

MENDENHALL
For cash; any make or model;
any condition for sale, clean cars,
Jeans.

Wid.—Bring title, get cash. Call
3700 S. Kingshighway, FL 6080

Y. MORE CASH AT ONCE.
Y. 4821 EASTON, FO. 6285.

Trucks for wrecks; pay cash.
Easton, MU. 8223.

Wid.—Late model, cash; bring
Mousser, 718 N. Kingshighway.

CASH FOR GOOD CARS.
Call Post-Dispatch, JE. 2802.

Coaches For Sale

1937 tudor, 85 de luxe with
low mileage, good condition, per-
fect Westmore 4831.

Coups For Sale

1937 Master coupe, clean
condition, private owner, bargain.
Call Oil Station, Newland and Olive.

ER—37 Imperial coupe; radio,
white side lines; big discount,
Easton.

Sedans For Sale

1932; small; perfect; bargain;
trade, 4301 Washington.

—36 sedan, 7 C. Miller Motor
528 S. Vandeventer, GR. 8076.

—112 sedan; demonstrator, E.
Motor Co., 1938 S. Vandeventer,
Grand 8076.

TH—36 de luxe sedan, bargain;
trade, 5019 Easton.

AKER—37 6 cruising sedan;
radio, heater, Prestone and
lubricant; new car guarantee and
rates; \$645.

G. Snijlen, 4067 Lindell, at Sarah.

and Commercial Trailers

5 and distributors wanted. Glider
Co., 17 S. Wells, Chicago.

ANS ON AUTOMOBILES



BOMBED CHINESE RAILWAY STATION

Station at Kwang-hui wrecked by Japanese bombs in a recent series of air raids.

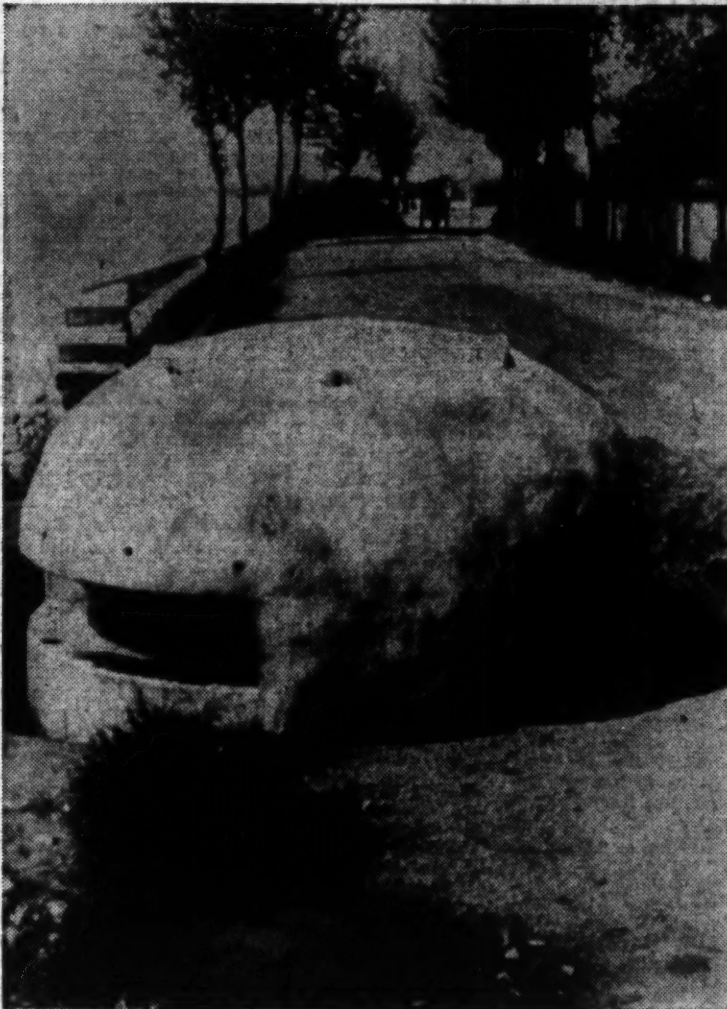


JAPANESE PUSHING TOWARD HANKOW

Japanese infantry crossing a river north of Hankow in the advance toward the Chinese provisional capital.



FRIENDS SAVE COUPONS FOR HER Dorothy Hess, 11-year-old daughter of a Milwaukee fireman, had her leg amputated as a result of a bone infection. Friends have started a campaign to gather sufficient cigarette coupons to secure an artificial leg. They have collected 27,000 coupons and need 19,000 more. Pictured with Dorothy is her brother, Gordon.



ON THE ROAD TO HANKOW Chinese concrete machine gun nest, one of the defenses constructed by the Chinese south of Hankow.



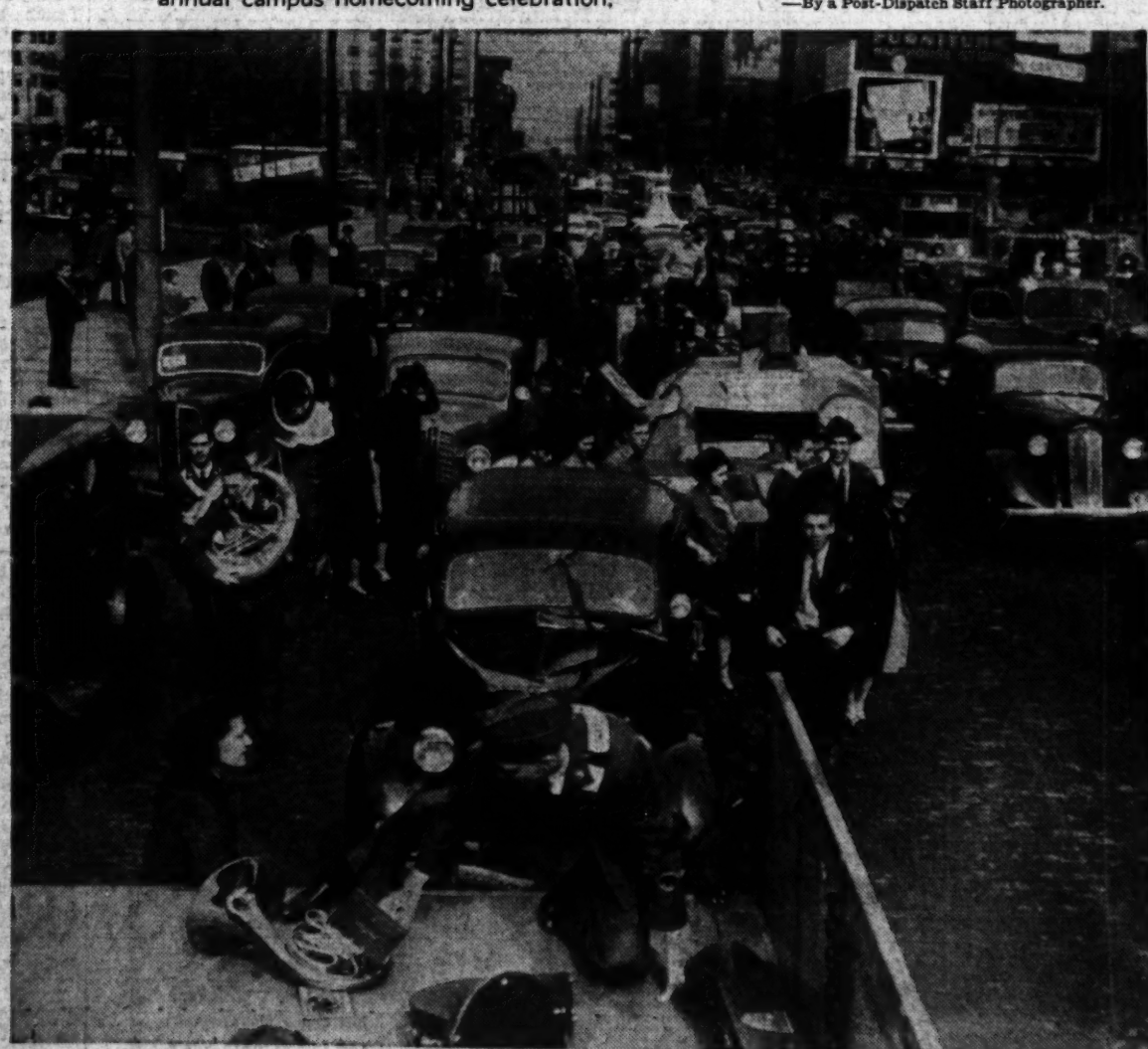
WINNERS Washington University sophomores with the rope which they tugged from the freshmen at last night's tug-of-war, part of the annual campus homecoming celebration.



HIGH SCHOOL HONOR MAIDS Nine maids of honor chosen to attend Cleveland High School's 1938 Football Queen. Front row, from left, Olive Davis, LaVern Schmalmaack, Virginia Larsen. Back row, Gloria Eisner, Margaret Jokisch, Martha Eickhoff, Shirley Gravel, Arline Ferrell, Alice Mae Fuchs.



FOOTBALL QUEEN Miss Helen Hensley, who was chosen 1938 Football Queen at Cleveland High School.



COLLEGE PARADE Washington University students in automobiles parading past City Hall, part of the homecoming celebration before today's Washington-Missouri U. football game.

E-Z-S

**PLAN IS AS SIMPLE
AS GIVING AN
I-O-U**

**OW \$15, \$25, \$50, \$75
\$100, \$300 OR MORE**

DELAYS.

CO-MAKERS.

**MORTGAGES ON YOUR
FURNITURE.**

**WAGE ASSIGNMENT
QUESTIONING OF —
EMPLOYERS
RELATIVES
LABORS
FRIENDS**

**NO NEED TO HAVE YOUR
CAR PAID FOR.**

**NO NEED TO LAY OFF FROM
WORK — JUST PHONE FR.
332 AND WE'LL BE OUT.**

**JUST YOUR
SIGNATURE**

**Confidential Personal
Service by a Sound-Established
Chartered Firm.**

ocal Fin. Co.

AND PAGE OPEN TILL 8

Shoest. Bank first for \$100 and up
credit and low rate to earners; year
prompt, polite service, FR. 5206.

PUZZLE

16. Comblike process in the eye of nearly all birds.

20. Uttered a small sound.

22. One of the most poisonous of all gases.

24. Staff.

25. Away! Scotch.

27. Kind of brown mineral.

28. Heavens.

29. Beverage.

30. Put back.

32. Anything that deviates from the common rule, type, or form.

35. Grated.

37. Those who employ.

38. Musical characters.

39. Upright.

40. Soldier.

42. Unclose.

44. Mountain in the Philippines.

45. School of whales.

47. Meadow.

7	8	9	10	11
44				
7				
		23	24	25
		27		
32				
		38	39	40
43				
		50		
		53		

A Useful Talent
By Dale Carnegie

A FEW years ago a certain young man was getting one hundred dollars a month working as a secretary. But he was also reading and studying. One night in Boston he delivered a speech on "What I'd Do If I Were a Millionaire."

After the speech was over, a quiet-mannered man came up and said:

"I was much impressed by your speech. I am a millionaire. I will give you \$10,000 a year to come and tell me what to do."

The man was Edward A. Filene, the famous Boston merchant.

The name of the young man who made the speech was Glenn Frank. He began to rise in the world. Later he became president of the University of Wisconsin. He is now a well-known political figure.

Would he have reached the heights he has reached if he had been unable to talk in public? I doubt it.

Young man, if you aspire to become a leader of men, learn to express your thoughts in public. "There is no other accomplishment which any man can have," said the late Chauncey M. Depew, "which will so quickly win for him a career and secure recognition, as the ability to speak acceptably."

Let me repeat: Young man, learn to speak in public.

As I write this, tourists are gazing in profound admiration at one of the great churches of the world—St. Peter's Church in Rome. I am sure that because there is no day in the year when tourists are not gazing at St. Peter's. I have gazed at it many times myself in reverent awe.

Let me tell you something about a man who was responsible for much of its splendor, the man who designed the dome, Michael Angelo. He got the job when he was 71. Think of it! He entered into it with the tremendous enthusiasm that was always his. Gout attacked him; he was afflicted with gallstones. But his interest did not abate one jot or tittle.

"The work must go on," he said over and over as he attacked it with renewed determination.

Each day he would go to see how the mighty dome progressed. At last he grew too weak to climb the ladders and walk along the scaffolding. The day came when his physician said he would never be able to be on his feet again. But the mighty old man, at the age of 85, had other ideas. He demanded that a horse be brought. He had himself lifted into the saddle and rode to the great building and directed the work from horseback!

Herbert Lewis Davis, attorney with offices in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., sends me what I considered the best motto of the month. Here it is: "Praise loudly and blame softly." Do you often see more real help put into five words?

CREOLE CANAPES. Saute rounds of bread on one side in butter. Spread with chili sauce and sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake in a slow oven until the cheese is melted, then serve at once.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

ADAM AND EVE WERE NOT PUT OUT OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN FOR EATING THE FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

WHY WERE THEY PUT OUT?

Answer Monday

PHILLIP YOUNGS
KILLED 1476 PARTRIDGES
WITH 1422 SHOTS
England, 1910

STOKES
(Playing with England against Scotland—1981)
KICKED AN 80-YARD FIELD GOAL

A. I. GANCHER
New York
WROTE 25,000 WORDS ON A POSTAL CARD

Zerah COLBURN
Age 8
MENTALLY—SOLVED THE CUBE ROOT OF 413,993,348,677 IN 5 SECONDS.

PAGE 20
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
DAILY MAGAZINE

ROOM AND BOARD
By Gene Ahern

—BUT, COUSIN—AH—UM—
YOUR WIFE WASN'T REALLY SERIOUS
IN SUGGESTING THAT I HELP YOU
CUT THIS WOOD FOR THE FIREPLACE?
—WHY, I'M YOUR GUEST—AND
THAT WOULD BE HIGHLY IRREGULAR!
—TO THINK, I, THAT ONCE
GRANDLY TROD THE BOARDS IN
CLASSIC DRAMA, SHOULD NOW
HAVE THE LOWLY
ROLE OF
SPLITTING
THEM!

BE THAT AS IT MAY, COUSIN
LUCAS—YOU HEARD HER
ULTIMATUM—EITHER
WE CUT AND STACK THIS
DRATTED WOOD OR WE
BARBECUE THE PARROT
FOR OUR DINNER!

START CHOPPING,
BOYS, SHE'S
WATCHING!

Cook-Cooks
By Ted Cook

Judge Marshall of Pittsburgh has refused a divorce to Charles Meyer, steel man, who asked the decree on the ground that "my wife continually praises the New Deal and that is more than I can stand."

It's a little harsh on the part of the judge. Praising the New Deal certainly ought to rate as mental cruelty for a steel man.

Q. & A. DEPARTMENT.
Dear Aunt Bella—
Do you think I should marry a man who, I know, is addicted to gambling? Perplexed.
Ans.—

Well, to be perfectly frank, Perplexed, how I ask you, do you expect to marry a man who isn't addicted to gambling? A. B.

Smile—Happy as a sophomore poised in the second story window of a fraternity house with a paper sack filled with water.

Says the Rt. Rev. Wiley—
"Trouble with a display of force is that it forces too much force."

LAMAR'S WINCHELL
(Lamar, Mo., Democrat).
Bob DeGeere, personable Kroger manager, asking if it pays to advertise and when we assured him if his business wasn't worth advertising we'd gladly advertise it, he snapped back—all right, advertise this cold I've got. I want a get rid of it. . . . Bob Snip hungrier than a grizzly and bemoaning the

Training Child
To Voice His
Appreciation

"A Smile and Thank You
Makes Him and Recipient
Happier."

By Angelo Patri

IF PEOPLE only knew how a heartfelt thank you heals and warms and comforts the heart of him who receives it, they would go about looking for things to be thankful for and expressing the appreciation they feel.

This is particularly true about the appreciation of children for the kindnesses they receive from father and mother and family. Too often they take all that comes without a word of acknowledgment. They, when very young, do not understand that thanks are due for what they receive, and it is our duty to teach them all about it. I do not mean the feeling of personal indebtedness for material things, although some of that is certainly not amiss, but the deeper, spiritual expression of appreciation for the love and care and sacrifice that makes their lives happy.

Teach a child to smile in appreciation of some little personal service such as a toy restored, a door opened, a blanket tucked about him. That smile will make him happier in spirit and it will encourage the love that others are so eager to offer him.

The way to teach a child to smile in appreciation is to do so yourself, and to praise the little one for his smiling thanks. He need say nothing. More appreciation can be expressed by a smile than in words of a set formula.

But the formula is needed, too. Teach him to say thank you after the smile. And as he grows, in speech-power teach him to add the name of the person who has no-nosed him and helped him. "Thank you, Granny," accompanied by a smile, has much more weight than "Thanks," uttered absently, briefly and impersonally. That touches nobody, not even the child who says it, and is not worth the breath it takes.

As soon as a child can print a word, let it be thanks—thank you, and his name, so that he can send a note of appreciation and thanks to those who remember him, and take the trouble to let him know it. It is a good idea to teach a child that he is not to use a gift until he has written his "thank you" note. Get it off while the enthusiasm is at its height. The job will be easier and its spirit better.

Every child needs a pad of paper, ruled, headed by a colored picture—his name and address would be almost too much riches. That can come when he can get his note off after one or two trials. The message can be one word, and his initials. Grandma or Aunt Eleanor will treasure that first note above all others.

Trained from the beginning, the children from the habit of thankfulness, and if there is one more sustaining, more uplifting, in the years

Angelo Patri has prepared a special booklet (No. 301), entitled, "Obedience," in which he tells parents how to cope with the difficult problems of disobedience. Send for it, enclosing 10 cents. Address your request to Mr. Angelo Patri, The Bell Library, care of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 247 West Forty-third street, New York, N. Y.

I haven't met with it. Thankfulness for the beauty of the world, the no-

bility of its people, our friends, for the grace of God, gives one an attitude toward life that belittles grief and magnifies joy.

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Obedience That
Blocks Life Is
No Real Virtue

On the Contrary, It Becomes a Stupid Vice, Columnist Asserts.

By Elsie Robinson

I HAVE long suspected that Obedience is a greatly overrated virtue—responsible for as much mischief and misery as many an openly banned vice.

Yes, I know—you'll probably register violent protest. And proceed to tell me that a character isn't worth shucka, mentally or morally, until he has been disciplined by unquestioning submission. And how no man can rule wisely who has not learned, first, to obey.

With which precepts I promptly agree. They're 100 per cent correct—a fact which I've not only seen proved by experience but which was pounded into me, as it may have been into you, in those grim days when "do as you're told and no lip from you, young squirt!" was the accepted credo for the young.

The very notion that a child should learn to make his own decisions and that he'd remain just a bundle of Wet Wash unless and until he did would have given Gram and Gran the Screaming Meemies. A nineteenth century child not only restrained his ideas but, if properly trained, didn't have any to restrain. His elders did the thinking for him. And that was that!

As proof of which, consider that bit of classical tripe which all Fifth Graders once learned to recite . . . and perhaps still are! I refer to "Casabianca."

"But, surely," a horrified voice protests, "you are not going to deride the heart-rending story of that brave, obedient little boy who stood upon the burning deck whence all but he refused to budge. Just think of that poor darling standing there with that awful fire coming nearer and nearer . . . standing listening to the crashing timbers and the shrieks of his comrades, as they sprang into the sea . . . refusing to follow the even as the flames leaped over him and he sank to death—all because his dear, dead daddy had told him not to move. Think of a little, 10-year-old boy doing that! Wasn't it wonderful? Wasn't it brave? . . . wasn't it the most beautiful example of devotion?"

No, it wasn't! It was ghastly and cruel and criminally stupid that any 10-year-old child should have been so trained that he dared not think for himself, even in the face of death! And the people who reported such a system should have been branded for their inhumanity.

Such training does not develop the human mind or spirit, nor set it free to go on great adventures. It dwarfs and degrades it, robs it of initiative and ambition, turns it into a coward or a senseless robot.

The most precious prerogative of human life is the divine gift of free will—the right to think, to choose, to shape one's own course toward the highest end and the greatest good. But that gift cannot be used—will not even develop—if the growing spirit is jaded within the stunting straight-jacket of implicit obedience.

The child who is not taught to make his own decisions, within reasonable limits, who is not allowed and, indeed, is forced to follow through those decisions, even though they lead to painful consequences, is cruelly crippled for life.

How often you've seen such crippled sparks to help the mind along; but at the same time there is the atmosphere of quarrel, of opposition. Take the new into consideration, but act deliberately on it, if at all. Unreeling rebellion.

Pleasant Prediction.

It will interest many to know that astrologers who have been studying the astrological history of the world—that is, studying history with one eye on what the planets were doing at the same periods—are strongly of the opinion that we in the U. S. A. are coming into what will be a highly prosperous two or three years, when there will be plenty of jobs and easier money conditions.

Your Year Ahead.

Your year ahead continues opportunities to develop mentally and artistically till next May, if born on this date. From April 4 seek strict justice with allies, home fold—admit error. Danger: Nov. 26—Jan. 24; and from May 9, 1939.

For Monday, Oct. 24.

FINANCIALLY unreliable; tendency to make changes and to take chances that are based on incomplete evidence of what will be the harvest-be, especially in P. M. Afternoon and evening can be very pleasant socially and in romance.

And Then—What?

There is very little doubt in my mind, after a prolonged study of the coming ten years, that we are going to have distinct material prosperity in greater quantities during the coming three years. All right so far. But what will be our reaction as a nation, as individuals? Will we go to sleep and be

Along the Potomac
By Harlan Miller

PERHAPS the most ungalant thing our State Department has been guilty of is to worry a little more about the charming foreign wives our emissaries abroad have acquired in their wanderings. Officials are definitely concerned.



"WISCRACKS FROM HISTORY."

Two years ago foreign love matches without special permission were banned for our romantic envoys, but there are scores of American officials who have led fair furriners to the altar.

This nervousness, of course, scarcely applies to Finnish, Swedish, Dutch and other non-authoritarian wives. It does apply to the fair ones whose dictators would not be above reminding them that the status of their relatives in the homeland might be affected by their turning in a tidbit or a soupcon of data occasionally, as only a wife can.

OFFICIALS ARE also bothered—unofficially, of course—by the problem created when American girls marry foreign functionaries from the sputtering bellicose lands. It's beyond their power, naturally, to tell an American girl not on the U. S. payroll whom she can or can't marry.

But it occurs to them that her husband's dictator might hint to her that hubby's career—and the welfare of his relatives—might depend on her zeal as an "observer."

All this seems silly. American girls would rather slap a dictator's face than tell him anything.

But if you're an American Colonel or Admiral sitting on a love seat with an international charmer, you'd better feed her nothing but flattery. (Maybe foreign officials are worrying this way, too.)

NEW DEAL GLORIFIED: Three plays in a month liberally sprinkled with wisecracks slyly flicked at the New Deal—and its opponents—finally piqued Mr. Roosevelt's curiosity so much that he went to the theater Woodrow Wilson so often attended. The President, in my opinion, was lured to see "Knickerbocker Holiday" not so much by the wisecracks as by the presence of an ancient Roosevelt in the cast of characters. . . . He's a great ancestor worshiper. It's a pity he had to miss "I'd Rather Be Right" here this week, with its sardonic yet sympathetic understanding of the New Deal's quandary. . . . But I understand he has read most of its wisecracks, and no doubt profited by them. . . . This is the fourth play here this fall which pays its compliments to the Government.

All three of the other plays came to the Capital before they hit Broadway, and Washingtonians are warning their New York friends and other country cousins not to miss them.

AT LAST THE playwrights are electrified by the domestic crisis. . . . In "Abraham Lincoln in Illinois" and "Knickerbocker Holiday," Robert Sherwood and Maxwell Anderson have from a solid historic saddle raised a stronger lance for freedom and democracy than the 10 best radio orators you've heard. . . . Both have elements of greatness, of the classic.

But politicians who dropped in to pick up a few sags for their campaign speeches found many of the gems a trifle subtle for the proletariat.

DIPLOMATIC DEEDS: When that great lady, the Duchess of Atholl, came to town, she was more officially and artistically shushed than any girl deserves to be. . . .

First the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, tried to impress it on her—she isn't strictly Downing street on Spain, Munich and Chamberlain—that Washington is an indiscreet place to speak indiscreetly.

Then, at a luncheon in her honor, Sir Willmott Lewis, the envoy extraordinary from Fleet street, sat at her side, helpfully nudging and nudging, urbanely. Precise, slow-speaking Brain-truster Ben Cohen is one of the few men who pro-nounces the word "ideological" correctly—with the first "i" short as in idiotic. . . . The President brightened up when his favorite daughter-in-law, Betsy, came back to town for a few days. . . . She may sublet the Jimmy Roosevelt house till the holidays.

unprepared for what will follow? That is a serious question.

Your Year Ahead.

Your year ahead till next birthday, offers opportunities through own originality and others liking till mid-April; from May 2 on results of past contacts with others appear. Danger: Nov. 27-Jan. 26, and from May 11, 1939.

PANNED OYSTERS.

Two dozen oysters, two tablespoons butter, salt and pepper. Wash oysters and pour them into a frying pan. Cook, stirring constantly, until the edges curl, then add butter and seasoning and serve on slices of toast.

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IF YOU
My OP
By MARTHA

Dear Martha Carr:
WOULD like to get some quilts know, an old lady and old man and can't work. The old man is they can't afford to buy any bed

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest but, of course, cannot give advice on matters of a legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

Write Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio of Jeanetta MacDonald and a list of the songs from "Girl of the Year" purchased at any of the larger

Dear Mrs. Carr:
DOES ANYONE KNOW the who bedrpl in the Pines?"

Dear Martha Carr:
WILL YOU PLEASE be so kind as? I should like three young men to join a Hungarian orchestra. a violinist, clarinetist and cellist. Using my name and address to any

Dear Mrs. Carr:
CAN YOU TELL me the where? Until a few months ago, he was a native. He is a native station KMOX.

Dear Jan Garber, National Broad-

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I HAVE QUITE a number of books and advice for speakers. who has ambitions might like a woman not able to go down town for Women." I am a constant helpful column and wish you co

Thank you for your letter and offer mailed to you.

Dear Mrs. Carr:
I WOULD LIKE to know who ple Justice."

The most important roles in "Mount St. Brent, Josephine Hutchinson, Bert Barst.

Dear Martha Carr:
THE MISSION at 509 Salisbury thankful to you for getting the plan also very grateful to you for the appreciates it so very much. Now somewhere in your files, you have of one that might be given a be couple also lives in Arkansas and have been so poor that they he in all I can, but am working and of references.

Dear Martha Carr:
I AM SORRY TO SAY there are network. It seems that it is not and am doing housework and have tried other work, but did no little help problem better luck.

TODAY'S

YOUTH TAKES A FLING—Comedy of the big city, about a willing girl, Andrea Leeds, and an unwilling boy, Joel McCrea. Not worth taking sides about, but still a very pleasant surprise as entertainment. "The Arkansas Traveler" helps, and is helped by. Bob Burns but hasn't much otherwise. "March of Time," too, at the FOX.

VACATION FROM LOVE—Aimable domestic farce, in which Florence Rice and Dennis O'Keefe come ever so close to divorce. "Stablemates" is a well acted but sentimental drama in which Mickey Rooney is an honest jockey and Wallace Beery a guy who dopes horse races—with a needle. At LOEW'S.

TOUCHDOWN, ARMY—Another of those stories about cadets who give all their time to hazing, football and wooing the Colonel's daughter. And all right, I suppose, if we don't ever have another war. "Sons of the Legion," the second feature, isn't even good publicity. At the ST. LOUIS.

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU—And it won't stay in town forever, either. Second week for a grand Frank Capra comedy and, on scattered occasions, a second feature. "Girls' School," at the AMBASSADOR.

THAT CERTAIN AGE—Deanna Durbin in one of her most charming adventures. The Dionne Quintuplets in "Five of a Kind" complete the continued run program, at the MISSOURI.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Seven pamphlets by Dr. Clendening can now be obtained by sending 10 cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a three-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clendening, in care of the paper. The pamphlets are, "Three Weeks' Reducing Diet," "Indigestion and Constipation," "Reducing and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminine Hygiene and the Care of the Hair and Skin."

Mold potato salad by pressing it down firmly into custard cups that have first been buttered. Turn out on beds of lettuce and garnish with slices of hard-boiled eggs or tomatoes.

The length of time required for cure in a favorable case is about two to six months. There are no scars if the technique has been successful.

Altogether, in proper cases, it is a real boon on every count.

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Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

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Popeye

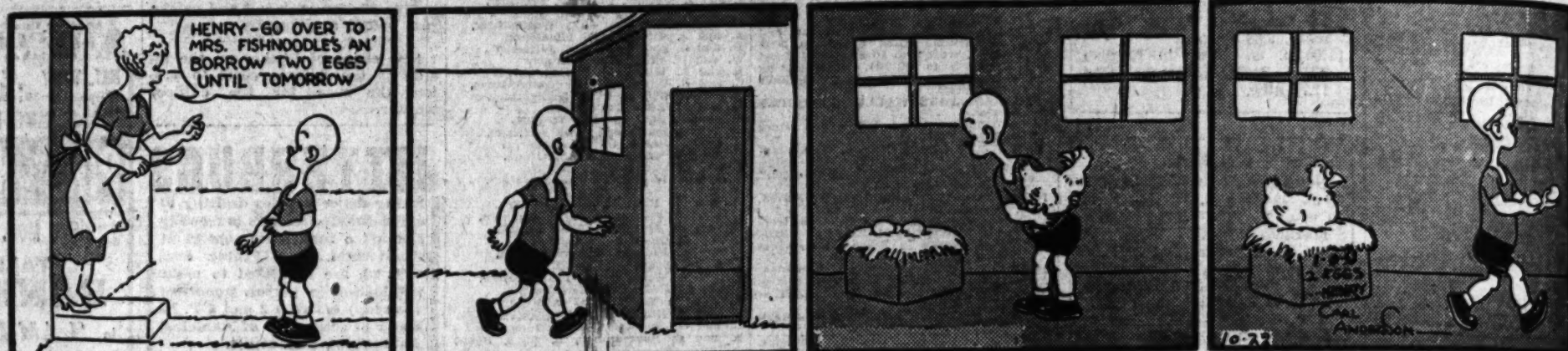
"The Demons Get 'Mulish'."

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Man Overboard

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Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

Everybody Benefits

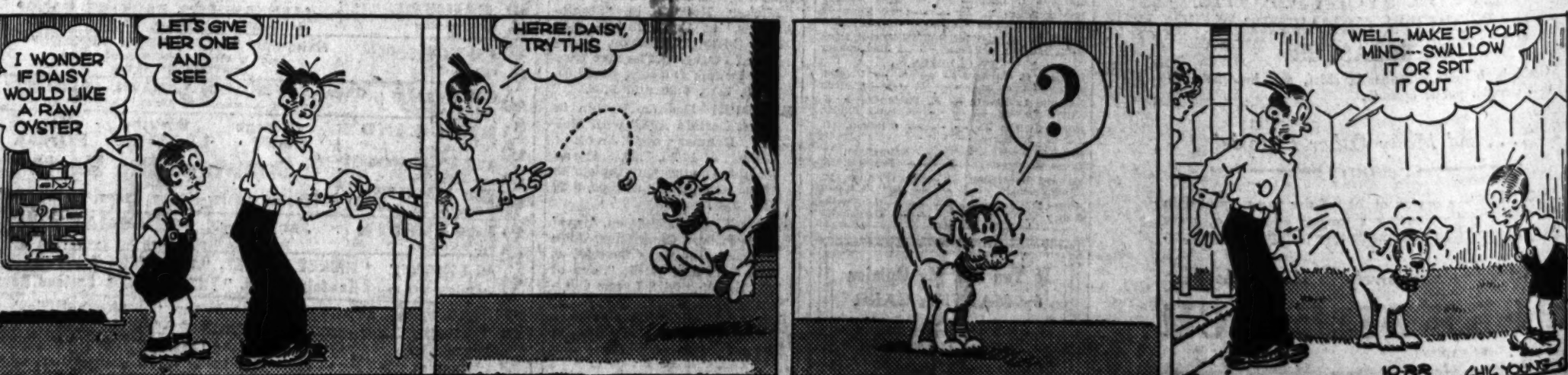
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Blondie—By Chic Young

A Woman's Prerogative

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Want Ad Opp

Are open to readers
ing the Want Ad p
Dispatch. Use th
USED IN A HUNDRED

VOL. 91. No. 48.

**JAPANESE
CLOSE IN FO
FINAL DRIV
ON HANKO**

Gumboats Forcing Way
Yangtze to Chian
Headquarters City, O
50 Miles Distant by
ter and 35 by Air.

**TWO ARMIES PRESS
CLOSER LIKE A V**

Planes Lead With Bomb
ment of Wuhan Cen
—Leader of Inva
Predicts Capture Wit
Two Weeks.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WITH THE JAPANESE AR
BEFORE HANKOW, Oct.
Japanese naval forces were for
their way up the curving Yang
River today within 35 miles by
and 50 miles by river of the W
sties—Hankow, Hanyang and
chang—while northern and so
ern armies were closing in on
goal like a vise. Hankow has
served as the Chinese provin
wartime capital.
The naval command advised
sign vessels to withdraw from
low for at least 10 miles up r
Observers said this indicated p
for heavy bombardment of the
nearest Chinese defense posit
The United States gunboats Gu
and Luzon are among the vessels
stationed at Hankow's defense
Japanese staff officers, jubilo
over the capture of Canton yea
day by a 10-day-old expedition
South China and the now faster
proach of their own forces on
Hankow front, asserted they w
be in Hankow within two we
They said Hankow's defenders
disheartened and were virtually
laping in all sectors.

Concerted Air Attacks.
Thirty-six Japanese warpl
guided the Wuhan area today, a
satch said. Half the fleet attac
the Wuchang station, across
river from Hankow, while the
ers concentrated on a station
the Hankow side.
There was considerable dan
by fire and railroad tracks
destroyed, but casualties were
lived to have been relatively
Newspaper men who were t
from Shanghai by plane to
Yangtze River filled with war
and transports and behind
main lines the mopping up of
gillias and the bombing of guer
strongholds.
Aerial bombardment and
scale land fighting could be
near Hwangshih, 45 air miles
southeast of the Wuhan area. W
farther up the river and windi
miles of their goal the Japs
were fighting in the vicinity
Cheng.

This town, on the south bank
the Yangtze due east of Han
was reported to have been occu
by the Japanese, putting them
position for an overland march
Wuchang, which lies on the O
side of the river opposite Han
Along the north bank of the r
the Japanese had advanced
miles from Kiahui and were th
ning Hwangshih opposite Oche
Meanwhile, having struck d
the Peiping-Hankow Rail
toward Hankow from the Nort
mobile column based on Siny
was said to be assailing moun
defenses near Sinitien, 90 miles f
Hankow.

Guns on Dragon Mountain.
This force was intent on bre
ing through a historic moun
pass dominated by Chinese gun
placements on Lungpaushan.
Creeping Dragons Mountain. Mo
boundary between North and So
China in the fifth century. Chi
guns were said to have been pla
among the 50 huge rocks on t
summit of Lungpaushan. The
figuration of stones makes them
Chinese dragons for imagine
Chinese.

Northeast of Hankow and
column was fighting through
Tapien Mountains where it
been operating but infrequently
ported for several weeks.
Chinese positions on White C
Mountain in a prelude to att
on Macheng, 55 miles from H
low by an automobile road.
To the south of Hwangshih, the
crosses were said to be withi
miles of Sienning, where they
needed to cut the Ca-ton-Han
railway. Sienning is about 50 m
from the Chinese capital.
With severance of the Can
Continued on Page 2, Column